E WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, overcast and rain. 6-10 (42-50). LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with occasion-ain. Temp. 5-7 (41-45). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. IE: Thursday, fair. Temp. 5-15 (41-59). FRANKFURT: sday, rain. Temp. 4-9 (39-48). NEW YORK: Thursday, ny. Temp. —10—2 (15-29).

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Herald Tribune

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Europe Unwilling to Back Trade Sanctions

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT) — The U.S. attempt to marshal allied support for its trade retaliation against the Soviet Union is proving a diplomatic failure, with the possible exception of the grain embargo. Moreover in several cases, according to interviews this week with senior European and U.S. officials, bankers and businessmen, West European companies and banks are moving to fill the vacuum in the Soviet Union left by retreating U.S. business interests.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

"Events are proving that economic countermeasures only work in time of war or semiwarlike conditions and where allied unity exists," a former U.S. ambassador living in Europe said today. "The Soviets correctly assumed that they could obtain what they need elsewhere, notably in Western Europe and Japan," he added.

Stressing that it is difficult if not impossible to isolate trade retaliation from other forms of pressure on Moscow, U.S. officials in Washington and Europe say they are less than enthusiastic so far about the allied economic response to U.S. sanctions after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "The Europeans could be doing more, but apparently they are not," one official said.

France and West Germany, however, are not ruling out economic sanctions against Moscow at some later stage, authoritative French government sources said today.

The statement coincides with a slight tightening of the terms of government-backed credits to the Soviet Union. In Brussels yesterday, France, Italy and Britain agreed to align themselves on a so-called consensus level of interest rates applied to loans to the Soviet Union. The move brings the rate prevailing among the EEC countries, the United States and Japan to 7.75 percent.

Earlier this month the European Economic Community also announced plans to curtail sales of heavily subsidized surplus butter to the Soviet Union. That followed an earlier decision not to make up U.S. grain sales halted under President Carter's embargo. European officials this week said they will consider tightening restrictions on sales of advanced technology, such as computers, to the Soviet Union once Washington explains what specifically it has in mind.

For the time being, however, allied economic retaliation stops there, officials said.

In the meantime, confirming the heightened interest in expanding trade with the Russians, an official of the Frankfurt-based Commerzbank said yesterday that the bank and its clients are actively pursuing business in Moscow. "We feel there is still a good chance to pick up trade there, possibly left by the United States; German industrialists are flocking to Moscow as never before and Japan is in the same position," the official said. His bank in 1976 was the first West German bank to open a representative office in Moscow.

"We feel that banks should not and cannot be involved in politics," added the Commerzbank official.

A similar view was expressed in Paris yesterday during a high-level strategy meeting of a leading French government-controlled bank. The idea that emerged was that, if markets in the Soviet Union are opening up due to the U.S. embargo, the bank should exploit the situation, a participant said.

New York bankers specializing in East-West trade reflect a mixture of disappointment and resignation. "Since 1975, U.S. business and banks have been gradually losing ground and now we are probably going to be less active as trade to be financed will go to others," said Lawrence Brainard, vice president of Bankers Trust. Given the present U.S. stance on restricting agricultural and nonfarm trade, Mr. Brainard said "We will be more cautious about putting money into the area . . . We are prisoners of the political environment."

French Policy

Although the position has not yet been fully defined, some European officials, notably the French, say they will respect the U.S. embargo regarding projects which U.S. companies may abandon. But, French officials say, this applies only in cases where contracts have been signed. "There are many borderline cases and it will be difficult making a determination," a trade official here said.

Nevertheless, France's Pechiney Ugine-Kuhlmann could be — and is according to French government officials — interested in pursuing a bid to supply $100 million of technology and equipment for an aluminum smelter in Siberia, following last month's decision by Aluminum Co. of America to suspend its negotiations with the Russians (IHT, Jan. 9).

Alcoa had been negotiating as part of an international consortium led by West Germany's Kloeckner, a general contracting company. Swiss and German companies are also interested in the project, according to German bankers.

Talks between the Russians and European companies involving other major projects are proceeding on a business-as-usual basis, including a project to build a 2,700-kilometer natural gas pipeline from western Siberia to Europe. Last month through its wholly owned West German energy company Gelsenberg, Deutsche BP, a subsidiary of British Petroleum, ended the first round of talks for launching the project on behalf of a consortium of engineering companies and banks.

"The talks and eventual contracts worth a total of around 20 billion German marks, [$11.5 billion] could help ease the energy situation for both parties — providing Europe with gas and the the Russians an inducement to develop their own energy resources," said a spokesman for Deutsche BP in Hamburg. "Future talks will follow," he said.

But Harder Allied Stand Against Russians Seen

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT) — European members of the Western alliance have hardened their attitude about the need to stand up to the Soviet Union, but they are distancing themselves noticeably from the United States. Different assessments of the crisis, national interests and misgivings about the Carter administration separate the two sides of the Atlantic.

European Economic Community foreign ministers were unanimous last night in Brussels in accepting a joint declaration by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The statement provides a basis for a coherent European position and was long overdue, participants at the Brussels meeting said. The nine EEC foreign ministers plan to meet again on Feb. 18 to adopt a similarly worded EEC statement. It will be accompanied by initial guidelines for putting pressure on Moscow.

The French-West German declaration apparently stung Moscow. The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia tonight warned France and West Germany that, "if they succumb to pressure from the United States, they are threatening detente in Europe." Until now, diplomats had expected the Soviet Union to try to court European opinion in an effort to create a split with the United States.

The key element of the Schmidt-Giscard statement yesterday is the recognition that detente is indivisible — that the security of Europe is threatened by Soviet expansionism even in places distant from the NATO front, that Europe cannot remain neutral in an East-West crisis.

Carter administration officials immediately responded enthusiastically. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said, "We are going to have to take common action, which it [the French-West German statement] seems to be speaking to."

After six weeks of hesitation, there is a new European tone. "Without the United States, there can be no security for West

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Minister Arrested

Bani-Sadr Denounces Militants as 'Children'

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 6 — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today accused Moslem militants occupying the U.S. Embassy of acting like a government within a government. He labeled them "children who don't know what they are doing" and said it was impossible to work with them.

But at the same time, another senior Iranian official close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said that the estimated 50 U.S. hostages, in their 95th day of captivity, would not be freed until the deposed shah is returned to Iran to face trial.

The new president, who has spoken out before against the militants, issued his angry denunciation of the militants after revolutionary guards raided the home of the minister for national guidance, Nasser Minachi, and arrested him before dawn.

Tonight, the 13-member ruling Islamic Revolutionary Council ordered the release of Mr. Minachi. Mr. Bani-Sadr left a meeting of the council to tell reporters: "We have a constitutional law and we should follow the legal procedures in these cases."

Militants accused Mr. Minachi, whose agency carries out the function of an information ministry, of having connections with the CIA and of giving the United States crucial information on Iran's new leaders.

Mr. Bani-Sadr branded the accusation and arrest "a respectless deed by children who don't know what they're doing."

He said it was "intolerable" that the militants has created a "government within a government," and that "it is impossible to work in a country where so-called students claim they follow the line of the imam [Ayatollah Khomeini] but do the contrary. No official, no minister can work in this country with *confidence, trust and security.*"

Mr. Bani-Sadr also criticized the state radio, another past target of his, for allowing whom he called "these kids" to broadcast accusations against the guidance minister without clearing them with authorities.

Situation 'in Ferment'

In Washington, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the "the political situation in Iran is in ferment," and that it was too early to tell whether this was an encouraging sign for the release of the hostages.

The long-standing position on holding the hostages was reiterated at a news conference by Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, secretary of the Revolutionary Council and a close Khomeini aide. "Freeing the American hostages is not possible before the extradition of the shah . . . there has been no change in Iran's original attitude toward the hostage question," Ayatollah Beheshti said at the conference, carried by Tehran Radio and monitored in Kuwait.

But sources close to the council said that the ruling group will accept a UN proposal to set up an international commission to investigate the alleged crimes of the deposed shah. The sources, quoted by the Western press, made no mention of what effect an acceptance of the UN proposal would have on the release of the hostages. The original intent of the proposal was for a simultaneous release of the hostages

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



AP

Nasser Minachi

Government Bombards Town

Fierce Fighting Reported Near Major Afghan City

From Agency Dispatches

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Feb. 6 — Fierce fighting between Afghan guerrillas and Soviet-backed government forces has broken out just east of the major provincial city of Jalalabad, rebels and diplomats said today.

The diplomats, who generally discount rebel accounts of fighting inside Afghanistan, said government planes began bombarding Kama, a small town on the banks of the Kunar River, Sunday.

Soviet-made artillery began pounding the area the following day, they said.

The rebels, who maintain offices in the Pakistan frontier town of Peshawar, said that the fighting started after 250 Afghan government troops in Kama defected to the rebel side and seized control of the surrounding district.

Rebel leader Mangal Hussain said the rebels had been able to hold off the government forces at a strategic bridge across the Kunar River into Kama with rocket launchers and anti-aircraft guns, which the defectors brought with them.

The composition of the government forces was still unclear. The diplomat said a mixture of Soviet and loyal Afghan troops was the most likely.

Meanwhile Radio Tehran reported yesterday that six supporters of the Soviet-installed government of Babrak Karmal were executed by rebels after being convicted by Islamic Revolutionary Courts similar to those in Iran.

In the southeastern Afghan city of Kandahar, a Western correspondent reported today that many of the 200,000 residents have taken to rooftops to show resistance to the Russians and the Kabul regime by shouting "Allah O Akbar" (God is great).

Soviet warplanes flying over the city 130 miles from Kabul failed to intimidate the residents as a strike entered its second week today with Kandahar's four bazaars and most of the hundreds of shops remaining closed, witnesses said.

A 10-day strike in the western city of Herat ended Monday with shopkeepers reopening to allow the 150,000 population to buy food, Western reporters said.

New Offensive

They also said that outside both cities, thousands of Soviet troops backed by warplanes, remained in their camps, rarely venturing out on patrol but highly visible to residents and travelers.

Western diplomatic sources in India reported yesterday that the rebels had launched new attacks

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

France, West Germany Ease Earlier Opposition

EEC Nations Appear to Be Moving Toward Joint Olympics Boycott

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (NYT) — ajor West European governments w appear to be moving reluctant- and at different speeds toward a nt decision to boycott this year's oscow Olympic Games as Presi- nt Carter has urged, if the Soviet ion does not quickly start with- awing its troops from Afghani- n, European officials said yester- y.

At a meeting of foreign ministers the nine member countries of the ropean Economic Community in ssels, the German and French nisters, whose governments have posed an Olympic boycott in the st, indicated that their position s changing as support for puni- e action against the Soviet Union its intervention in Afghanistan reased throughout the world.

West German Foreign Minister ns-Dietrich Genschler said that was now "up to the Soviet Union recreate the conditions in which s possible for us to participate in Games." Spokesmen said the rman government now believed t West European countries uld not go to the Moscow Olym- s if the United States stays away.

French Foreign Minister Jean ancois-Poncet, whose govern- nt initially came out strongly inst Mr. Carter's boycott call, s indicated that the French posi- n was shifting.

He told his EEC colleagues that Community must adopt a com- n position by Feb. 19, not just participation in the Olympics also on the Soviet government's ision to banish the dissident So- physicist Andrei Sakharov and the Madrid Conference planned r this year to check implementa- n of the Helsinki Agreement ed by Western and East-bloc ntries in 1976 guaranteeing human rights and European security.

The German and French foreign ministers were briefing their colleagues on the outcome of yesterday's Franco-German summit meeting in Paris during which President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discussed the Afghanistan crisis in detail.

Privately, diplomats speculated that the French government may be preparing a tactical retreat from its position of outright hostility toward an Olympic boycott by stressing Russia's treatment of Mr. Sakharov and other examples of its disregard for the spirit of the Helsinki Declaration on Human Rights, in addition to its actions in Afghanistan.

The Feb. 19 deadline which the French foreign minister set for Europe to reach a common position on the Olympic Games is the date when the nine foreign ministers are due to meet in Rome for discussions on political cooperation. The Nine traditionally use these regular political cooperation meetings to try to coordinate their position on major international questions.

But this month's political talks will also be taking place on the day before the Feb. 20 deadline Mr. Carter has set for the Soviet Union to start withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan if it wants the Olympics to go ahead normally.

The British, Dutch and Luxembourg governments have already said they favor an Olympic boycott if the Soviet Army does not withdraw promptly from Afghanistan. Italy has said it will join a general EEC boycott, and diplomats think that Belgium and Denmark, the two remaining EEC members, will do likewise.

In recent days, French hostility to a boycott has shown signs of weakening, with officials apparently embarrassed by the strength of the government's early position in favor of going ahead with the Games as more and more governments indicated their support for Mr. Carter's boycott call.

Last week, the French Olympic Committee chairman, Claude Collard, pointedly said that French team members could stay away from the Games as "an act of conscience" if they wished, without fear of being penalized by national sports associations or by the government.

Soviet Ballet Teacher, Son, In Bolshoi, Defect to U.S.

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (UPI) — A dancing teacher and her son, a dancer with the Soviet Union's Bolshoi Ballet, defected today to the United States, leaving the troupe during its first trip to a non-Communist country since the defection of three of its dancers last year.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry identified the defectors as Soulamief Messerer, 71, a prominent ballet instructor and holder of the title Soviet People's Artist, and Mikhail Messerer, 31. They are members of one of the Soviet Union's top artistic families.

A spokesman for Pan American World Airways said that the Messerers left Japan on a nonstop flight to New York.

"They sought asylum to seek a freer environment for their artistic activities," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that "the Messerers came to the embassy yesterday and asked for our assistance in entering the United States."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that the Messerers were granted emergency permission to enter the United States and obtain political asylum.

Last November, the Soviet Culture Ministry sent Mrs. Messerer to Japan to teach ballet at the Tchaikovsky Memorial Ballet School in Tokyo, a school spokesman said. She rejoined the Bolshoi when the troupe, including her son, arrived Jan. 24 for a tour planned to last until Feb: 16.

Mrs. Messerer and her son are members of the Soviet Union's first family of ballet. She is the aunt of Maya Plisetskaya, one of the Soviet Union's most renowned ballerinas, and was her artistic mentor. Mrs. Messerer's brother, Asaf Messerer, 76, is regarded as the principal teacher of the Bolshoi's best dancers. The Messerer family is Jewish, sources in the Moscow arts community said, but it was not known if that figured in the mother and son's decision to defect.

The son was just beginning to perform some solo roles at the Bolshoi. He had a minor reputation, ballet experts said, and was considered unlikely to have major star appeal in the West.

A spokesman for the group said the Bolshoi would continue its performances as scheduled.



UPI

Mikhail Messerer

During the ballet's August-September tour of the United States, dancers Alexander Godunov, and Leonid and Valentina Kozlov defected. Mr. Godunov's wife, Ludmila Vaslova, who also was on tour with the Bolshoi, returned to the Soviet Union. U.S. authorities had held up her plane until they determined she was leaving the United States voluntarily.

Turkish Envoy Is Shot in Bern

BERN, Feb. 6 (AP) — Dogan Turkmen, the Turkish ambassador to Switzerland was slightly injured by gunmen as he was being driven to the embassy today, authorities reported.

A group claiming to be exacting revenge for the genocide of Armenia telephoned a news agency to say that one of its commandos was responsible for the attack. Hours later, police here announced that they had detained three men for questioning in connection with the incident.

A group calling itself the Commando of Armenian Avengers said that it was responsible for the killing late last year of the Turkish Embassy's press attache in Paris.

alks to Resume British Strike

ONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The er of Britain's biggest steel un- said today that the state-owned ish Steel Corp. had made a new offer and that negotiations to the five-week nationwide shut- n will resume Friday.

ill Sirs, general secretary of the and Steel Trades Confedera- , said: "We have received a sed pay offer from the corpora- and I believe this is just enough ring the negotiators back to the otiating table Friday."

ull-scale negotiations have been standstill for more than two ks. Asked when the strike, ch began on Jan. 2, could end if talks are successful, Mr. Sirs : "If the negotiations went terri- well, the strike could be called Sunday. But these are likely to very tough negotiations and it obably will be another week be- the strike could be ended."

Spanish Envoy Still Held in Embassy Takeover

Salvador Trades Detainees for Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 6 — El Salvador's ruling junta today freed seven of the 13 detainees whose release had been demanded by leftist militants in exchange for seven hostages they were holding at the Spanish Embassy.

A government spokesman said a judge had ordered the release of the seven leftists in San Miguel, 90 miles from San Salvador on the ground that there was no valid reason to keep them under detention.

Leftist militants of the Popular League of Feb. 28 seized the embassy in San Salvador yesterday to back their demands for the release of the 13 detainees.

Envoys Invited to Mediate

The release of the seven detainees came a few hours after members of the leftist group inside the embassy freed seven hostages but continued to hold five diplomats including Ambassador Victor Sanchez Mezas. A spokesman for Popular League said the seven were freed "because they have nothing to do with the case."

The spokesman also said the organization had invited San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and the ambassadors of France and Ecuador to mediate in the dispute.

The Popular League and a half dozen other militant leftist groups accuse the ruling junta of not carrying out social and economic reforms it promised after overthrowing the military regime of Predient Carlos Humberto Romero Oct. 15

The civilian-military junta has said it will do everything possible to guarantee the safety of the embassy hostages to avoid any repeat of the bloodshed at the Spanish mission in neighboring Guatemala in which 39 people died last week.

Spain severed diplomatic relations with Guatemala blaming the authorities for the deaths, which included seven members of the embassy staff and two Guatemalan politicians.

Earlier in the day rightist terrorists kidnapped three Communist political leaders and threatened to kill them if leftists occupying the embassy did not abandon it within 24 hours. However, police said later that the three Communists had been released unharmed.

The rightist Organization for the Struggle Against Communism had said in a communique to local newspapers that it had taken Mario Avinada Carranza and two other unidentified leaders of the Nationalist Democratic Union, the Communist-front party, from their homes.

Students Hold Ministry

Meanwhile, about 100 high school students were continuing to hold Education Minister Eduardo Colindres and hundreds of others hostage at the Education Ministry.

The students invaded the ministry yesterday demanding a 40-percent reduction in the tuition fees charged by private colleges, expanded enrollment at free public universities and the dismissal of some Education Ministry officials. A spokesman for the students said they ranged in age from 13 to 18, and their occupation was peaceful. But it was not known if they were armed.

In neighboring Guatemala, the army reported that 13 men including two guerrillas were killed Monday in a guerrilla ambush of a truckload of troops in northern Guatemala, and police in Guatemala City said terrorists shot and killed two military officials and a police officer in the capital.

The ambush occurred in the northern Quiche region and it was believed to be in retaliation for the death of 28 peasants from Quiche who took over the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City last week in a demonstration against Guatemala's center-right government.



UPI

Victor Sanchez Mezas

Against Troops Along Cambodian-Thai Border

Hanoi Said to Step Up Pol Pot Offensive

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Diplomats, intelligence analysts and Thai military sources say the Vietnamese have stepped up an offensive against forces loyal to former Premier Pol Pot along the length of the Cambodian-Thai border. The sources also say they believe the fighting is likely to increase during the present dry season.

In an apparent attempt to deter Vietnam, the United States, acting on a storm warning from the U.S. Embassy here, issued an unusual public statement on Jan. 26 of its mounting concern. Although a prediction of a possible attack on the refugee encampments before the end of January has not come true, the Vietnamese potential to do so remains strong.

The troops fighting for the ousted Pol Pot regime, whose strength some intelligence estimates put at from 30,000 to 40,000, are reported to be in far better fighting shape than they were last autumn, when Vietnamese military pressure, hunger and illness drove them and their *dependents into sanctuaries* along the Thai border.

The international effort to provide food and medical supplies has benefited the Pol Pot forces and those living under their control as much as it has noncombatant displaced persons and the small bands of disparate armed men who profess to be opposed to all Communists, Vietnamese and pro-Vietnamese Cambodians as well as Pol Pot forces.

'Armed Businessmen'

Most of those, a senior Thai officer said, are "armed businessmen" more than soldiers, profiting from an extensive trade involving Thai merchandise and international relief goods and the gold of hungry Cambodians. An exception are the military branch of the resistance movement headed by former Premier Son Sann.

The analysts believe that the Vietnamese, whose military strength in Cambodia is estimated as possibly as high as 200,000, are concentrating their drive against the Pol Pot troops, and are paying scant attention to the huge settlements of displaced Cambodians along the border north of the Thai town of Aranyaprathet.

But they point out that the strongpoint of Phnom Chat, where Pol Pot troops have come under concentrated Vietnamese attack, is only a few miles north of the border settlements. In massing for their assault on Phnom Chat, Vietnamese troops brushed briefly against perimeter guards of the armed elements based in the displaced-persons encampments across from the Thai villages of Nong Samet and Nong Mak Moon.

Even heavier fighting appears in the making in the border areas north and south of the Cambodian town of Pailin, where the Vietnamese troop deployments and the strength of the Pol Pot redoubt in the mountain region of Phnom Melai suggest the possibility of a major battle.

Vietnam frequently accuses Thailand of complicity with China and the Pol Pot forces but has limited its military action to frequent, small-scale cross-border reconnaissance patrols into suspected Pol Pot sanctuaries. Intelligence analysts report that these patrols have avoided armed clashes on Thai territory. Thailand responds by not attacking the patrols or complaining publicly.

Despite Vietnam's concentration on its war with the Pol Pot remnants, Thai, American and some other Western officials view the intensified deployment of Vietnamese troops and the continued combat stance of the Pol Pot guerrilla units as threats to the safety of the 400,000 to 500,000 displaced Cambodians on their side of the border and to continuation of Thai noninvolvement.

China-Vietnam Talks Said to Fail

PEKING, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Peace talks between China and Vietnam have collapsed, and Vietnam's chief negotiator will be pulled out of Peking before the end of the month, diplomatic sources said today.

Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem of Vietnam is to return to Hanoi, giving the official excuse that he needs "medical treatment," the sources said. On Jan. 28, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced that the head of the Chinese delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, is "too busy" to talk to the Vietnamese now. Vietnam's rejection is to be announced formally tomorrow, the source said.

Disagree on Procedures

Two Koreas Confer On Premiers' Talks

By Henry Scott Stokes

PANMUNJOM, Feb. 6 (NYT) — North and South Korea today made progress toward holding their first talks at the premier level since the Korean nation was divided in 1945, but the two sides also disagreed on major procedural issues.

Officials decided to reopen the telephone lines between Seoul and Pyongyang for the first time since 1976 to help prepare the talks and to hold another "working-level contact" of diplomats here on Feb. 19.

Delegates swiftly wound up a 70-minute meeting over tea at this bleak spot in the demilitarized zone, where it was 25 degrees (F) below freezing (about minus 14 degrees Celsius). There were no incidents reported at the truce village as diplomats and reporters from the communist North and the capitalist South chatted amicably, if warily.

'Substantial' Differences

But South Korean spokesman Lee Dong Bok warned that there were "fairly substantial" differences on such matters as agenda preparation for the premiers, the site of talks and the size of delegations. No one here spoke of reunification prospects.

The two Koreas are attempting to resume a diplomatic dialogue interrupted for practical purposes since 1973, although there were many low-level meetings since then. But a deep division of the nation appears to rest on a mutual distrust built up during the 1950 Korean War and accentuated by differences of political philosophy since then, so that few of the estimated 10 million Koreans whose families were split in or before the war know whether their relatives are alive.

The one striking proposal of today's meeting was a South Korean suggestion that the two governments meet not in Korea — as favored by the North — but in Geneva, away from the testy atmosphere here that exaggerates even small differences of opinion or tiny procedural arguments. But North Korea stuck by a prepared statement calling for alternate meetings in Pyongyang and Seoul, where high-level talks in 1973 — the first since the Korean War — quickly bogged down in quarrels over procedure.

South Korean officials also made an abortive attempt to steer the North toward substantive discussions on the agenda for a premiers' meeting. But the North Koreans, faithful to a tactic they pursued for nearly a decade, declined to be drawn into any but procedural issues.

An unidentified North Korean official pointed up the basic difference in North-South discussions: the North seeks an all-or-nothing approach, much like Soviet proposals in the early 1960s for all-out disarmament; the South prefers a step-by-step, cautious approach that was influenced over many years by American attitudes toward disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

But there were also encouraging signs that North and South will continue at least to "talk about talks," a helpful move in a peninsula that remains far more deeply divided than East and West Germany. One sign was the North Korean failure to make more than a "passing reference," according to Mr. Lee, to Pyongyang's long-advocated plan for a vast pan-Korean conference on the future of the divided nation, intended to underline the monolithic unity of the North under its Communist leader Kim Il Sung.

North Korea appears to have chosen this moment to propose North-South talks to take advantage of the weak South Korean leadership after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last Oct. 26 by his intelligence chief, Kim Jae Kyu, according to Seoul officials. "We have reason to suspect the motivation," said one official.

But the South has responded cleverly, especially by the suggestion that Geneva would be the best site for talks — neither side had previously selected a location overseas for a conference — to a northern move intended largely for propaganda purposes, according to diplomatic analysts here.



United Press International

Chief South Korean delegate Kim Young-joo, right, shakes the hand of his North Korean counterpart Hyon Jun Kuk as they open talks in Panmunjom for a proposed premiers's meeting.

Findings of Cease-Fire Team Cited

Mugabe's Forces Blamed for Violations

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 6 — Most of the violations investigated by the Rhodesian cease-fire commission have been attributed to Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army forces, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told Parliament today.

Referring to this month's Rhodesian elections, he said: "People have been told that if they do not vote according to the wishes of a party, the war will continue or they will be killed. This is a matter of great concern."

Lord Carrington also charged that the recent UN Security Council debate on Rhodesia had been "one-sided and absurdly selective."

"Such polemics can only increase tension and make implementation of the settlement more difficult."

In Salisbury, a hand grenade was hurled at the house of Mr. Mugabe, who was at home but escaped injury. However Kumbirai Kangaia, a high official of Mr. Mugabe's party, was wounded in a separate incident when an armor-piercing rocket was fired into his bedroom. He was taken to a hospital where he was reported in satisfactory condition.

The two attacks, which happened shortly after midnight, came only hours after Britain's colonial governor, Lord Soames, announced that he is assuming wide new powers in an effort to stamp out rising political violence before black Rhodesians vote Feb. 27 to 29 for an independence parliament.

Following the attacks, Mr. Mugabe accused Lord Soames of bias against his Zimbabwe African National Union and said that Bishop Abel Muzorewa's auxiliary forces were intimidating ZANU supporters.

Police said the grenade exploded outside a brick security wall built around the home, which Mr. Mugabe purchased last week in the affluent Mt. Pleasant suburb of Salisbury.



Robert Mugabe

A police spokesman said that three men were subsequently arrested and that they would appear in court for arraignment tomorrow or Friday. Official sources indicated that the three men told police that they were supporters of the United African National Council of Bishop Muzorewa, a leading candidate in the election.

Violence Denounced

Bishop Muzorewa later issued a statement denouncing political violence, saying "I demand from UANC supporters and followers that they resist and desist from any form of retaliatory action no matter how great may be the provocation from any member of any rival political party."

About 800 persons have been convicted in the last seven weeks for interfactional violence during the campaign.

British spokesman Kieran Prendergast yesterday cited the breakdown of court convictions for interfaction clashes — 104 involving Mr. Mugabe's wing of ZANU, 62 by supporters of Bishop Muzorewa, 17 by Joshua Nkomo's followers and 2 by Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's wing of ZANU.

Vance Stresses Soviet Challenge In $11.1-Billion Foreign Aid Bid

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in a departure from his appeals in previous years, placed heavy emphasis on competition with the the Soviet Union as he asked Congress yesterday to approve the U.S. foreign aid program for the coming year.

The request for fiscal 1981 consists of about $8.3 billion in economic assistance and $2.8 billion in military aid. Seventy percent of the total would go to the Middle East, with Egypt and Israel the principal recipients.

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee as the lead-off witness for the annual foreign assistance bill, Mr. Vance repeatedly stressed the need to compete effectively with the Russians in the Third World in view of the challenge represented by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Vance's presentation drew support from the legislators, tempered with questions about specific priorities and some reservations about arms aid to such countries as Egypt and Pakistan.

Surprisingly, in more than two hours of inquiry on dozens of issues, the lawmakers did not ask a question about the status or prospects of the U.S. hostages in Iran or about U.S. relations with that country.

The anti-Soviet justification reminded Capitol Hill veterans of the early days of foreign aid programs, when large assistance programs with heavy military emphasis were popular with Congress and the public. In recent years, the aid program has been justified largely on humanitarian grounds and terms of long range U.S. economic and political interests.

Mr. Vance said that in the present circumstances, U.S. emphasis on security measures is "necessarily growing," but he also contended that "our commitment to help meet economic and human needs remains just as strong."

Although the proposed legislation has not been actually sent to Congress, congressional sources said they expect the authorization for arms sales on credit to be raised about $400 million over the previous year.

One of the items holding up submission of the bill is the aid program for Pakistan. The Carter administration has offered Pakistan $400 million in economic and military aid over a two year period. Mr. Vance indicated that, despite Pakistani descriptions of the sum as "peanuts," the United States will not increase the overall amount it will request for Pakistan in these two years.

Several of the legislators questioned the meaning and practical effects of President Carter's commitment to use force, if necessary, to prevent an outside power from gaining control over the Gulf.

Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., said that although European and Japanese allies are much more dependent, the U.S. obtains about 17 percent of its oil from the Gulf. "Our vital interests are affected, but it's not a cause to go to war," said Rep. Fascell.

Mr. Vance said the overall aid request is "austere in the light of the challenges we face." In response to questions about the specific amounts of aid planned for various countries, he said the balancing of priorities was a difficult and vexing job.

He told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that a special envoy had been sent recently to Yemen for talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Terming the political situation in Yemen very delicate and fragile, Mr. Vance said that recent Soviet arms deliveries to the country, along with the presence of Soviet advisers there and talks between Yemen and the country's Marxist neighbor, Southern Yemen, over political unification, had led to new fears of Soviet gains in the Arabian Peninsula.

The administration has focused on developments in Yemen because of its proximity to Saudi Arabia. When Southern Yemeni forces crossed into Yemen last March, President Carter approved an emergency shipment of $400 million in arms to Yemen.

Mr. Vance told reporters that the administration wanted to assess the political situation in Yemen, in particular to determine Mr. Saleh's intentions. He and other State Department aides said that a unification of Yemen and Southern Yemen under Soviet auspices would come as a profound political blow to Saudi Arabia.

Rank and File Alienated

Italian Communists Split By Party's Afghan Stance

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 6 (NYT) — The leaders of the Italian Communist Party, having condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, are finding out that their stand has alienated a large part of the party membership without bringing them any new support outside the party.

Letters to L'Unita, the party newspaper, are known to have been running five to one against the party's position, although the paper is printing them neatly balanced one for one.

Last Friday when Giancarlo Pajetta, one of the party's most popular leaders, answered questions on the television station of Paese Sera, another Communist newspaper, only one of 16 callers approved the rebuke to Moscow.

When it turned out that the one caller who approved of the party's position was not a communist, Mr. Pajetta quipped: "You see, you don't have to be a card-carrying member to be right, and you are not necessarily always right if you have a party card."

"I cannot understand why the party condemned the military intervention in Afghanistan and criticized the measures against Sakharov because to me he is just like the Red Brigades," one caller told Mr. Pajetta, who answered drily that the Soviet scientist had "not shot anyone."

"Whatever the Soviet Union does is right because they [the Russians] have been encircled by imperialism, not only today but since the start of the Revolution and during World War II," said another.

The party's statement on Afghanistan described the Soviet intervention "as a violation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty" and condemned it as an act that had created "a danger to world peace."

Berlinguer's Vote

Enrico Berlinguer, the party secretary, went to Strasbourg and in the European Parliament personally voted for a resolution criticizing the Soviet move.

At a meeting of regional party secretaries who had been urgently called to Rome, Mr. Berlinguer said: "Never has our dissent and our disassociation touched so directly on essential aspects of Soviet foreign policy."

All over Italy, at hundreds of local meetings party functionaries have been explaining the party's position to the grass roots, and Italian newspapers have been full of reports of rank-and-file party members either taking issue with the party leadership or supporting its position only with a sense of loss and isolation.

At a neighborhood meeting in Rome, a party worker asked: "Is it worth it to trade our revolutionary heritage for a ministerial seat in the Cabinet?" and a student said: "For the first time I have a feeling of total loneliness."

At the top of the party hierarchy the decision to criticize the Soviet Union had been opposed by a group of old party personalities led by Giorgio Amendola.

'Strategically Realistic'

Mr. Amendola defended the Soviet move into Afghanistan on the grounds that it was "strategically realistic" in the face of U.S. encirclement and warned the party not to indulge in moral judgments.

Pietro Ingrao, another veteran leader, pressed for the condemnation of the Russians. Mr. Ingrao and Mr. Amendola are hardliners of different kinds who have been attacking Mr. Berlinguer and his centrists in the leadership from the left and the right. Mr. Amendola, has accused the party of being soft on terrorists while Mr. Ingrao demanded that Mr. Berlinguer take a harder line toward the ruling Christian Democrats.

The crisis over Afghanistan, with its sudden revival of Cold War tensions, could not have come at a more awkward time for the Italian communists. Mr. Berlinguer needs detente more than ever.

Italians will vote for new regional and municipal governments in most of the country in May. The most important local governments at stake in the big cities are now Communist-dominated, and several of them are facing a desperate uphill fight.

The identity crisis of the Communists deepened last year after they emerged as the principal losers from the national parliamentary elections.

After a sharp public debate among its leaders, the party concluded that the defeat was mostly due to its cooperation with the ruling Christian Democrats. The Communists then decided to pull out of the parliamentary majority and became an opposition party once more.

They now say they will back a government headed by the Christian Democrats only if they are admitted to the Cabinet as ministers.

Refuses Other Restrictions

EEC Allows U.K. to Limit Fiber Imports From U.S.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Western European governments agreed yesterday to allow Britain to restrict its soaring imports of U.S. synthetic fibers but decided not to allow other countries to do so to lessen the danger of a transatlantic trade war.

Foreign ministers of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community accepted a report by their executive commission. It said the damage that imports of cheap U.S. fibers were doing to Europe's textile industry did not yet justify protectionist measures, although Britain's case may be different.

Last night Britain's Conservative government was reported moving toward a decision to put new restrictions on imports of U.S. polyester filament yarn, which now accounts for 26 percent of total national consumption compared with less than 4 percent in 1977.

John Nott, the British trade minister, said he was grateful for the understanding shown his country's problems, adding that the government would announce Friday whether it planned import restrictions.

Some officials here expressed concern that even unilateral action by Britain would strengthen the hand of protectionist forces in the United States, increasing the risk of retaliatory action there. But others hope that Britain's strong support for President Carter on the Afghanistan crisis will dissuade him from such retaliation.

By deciding against additional restrictions on U.S. fiber imports, the EEC governments and the commission hope to strengthen Mr. Carter's resolve to resist growing pressures by the U.S. steel industry for new limits on European steel imports.

Western European governments believe that America's oil and natural gas price controls give its synthetic fiber and other plastics manufacturers an increasingly unfair price advantage in overseas markets. But in the United States, steelmakers complain that European steelmakers are unfairly subsidized by their governments.

EEC Commission Offers Proposals To Aid Britain

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — The Commission of the European Economic Community has published a report proposing that the community help to finance projects in deprived areas of Britain to ease the burden of Britain's payments to the EEC budget.

The report supplements a proposed system to reduce the net British contribution this year of $2.2 billion, which is the greatest amount contributed by any EEC member. The commission said that the extra aid to Britain would promote the community aim of ironing out differences between member states' economic performances.

British sources here called the idea an important step forward, but noted that hard bargaining can be expected on the figures. Ministers are expected to start discussing the proposals soon in the hope that a decision can be made at the next EEC summit.

The British sources said that Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington discussed the proposals with French officials in Paris. The commission said the proposed aid could go to deprived regions or problem areas.

Lebanon Vows Replacement of Syrian Troops

BEIRUT, Feb. 6 (AP) — The Lebanese government vowed today that it would replace with Lebanese soldiers at key points in and around Beirut the withdrawing Syrian troops, apparently risking clashes with Palestinian and leftist Moslem gunmen in the same areas.

The 5,000 Syrian troops in the capital, part of a 22,000-man force keeping the peace since the 1975-76 civil war, remained at their positions. Syrian President Hafez Assad said Monday that the withdrawal would be delayed for a few days to give the Lebanese time to take over. The Syrians protect a civil war armistice that separates the rightist Christians from the leftist Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas.

Beirut was quiet today except for sniper exchanges in the port area that straddles the heavily fortified "green-line" separating the mostly Christian eastern sector from the mostly Moslem western part. The only positions the Syrian troops have in the Christian sector are in fringe areas near the Beirut-Damascus road.

Iran Said Seeking Help

KUWAIT, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Iran apparently is seeking technical assistance for its oil fields from Kuwait. A high-level Iranian oil delegation arrived in Kuwait yesterday for what was described as "talks on technical cooperation" with Kuwait National Petroleum Co.

Fraser of Australia Confers with Giscard

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP) — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, an outspoken proponent of tough measures against the Soviet Union, had an apparently disappointing meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing here today.

Mr. Fraser would not comment directly at a news conference on the discussions, but referred several times to France's "public statements." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has said that he believes such measures as an Olympic boycott and economic sanctions were not an appropriate response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Iran Militants Denounced By Bani-Sadr as 'Children'

(Continued from Page 1)

with the creation of the commission. The sources said the council would likely insist on the deposed shah's arrest before the creation of a UN commission.

Meanwhile, Revolutionary Council spokesman Hassan Habibi said that the first phase of the country's parliamentary elections will begin March 7.

The Tehran newspaper Al Joumhouria today reported new fighting in the northern Iranian province of Kurdistan, but gave no details. It said that telephone communications between the northwestern provincial city of Kermanshah and the nearby towns of Ravansar and Paveh were cut by a explosion at a local communications center.

The Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, was concentrating its efforts on providing Panama with documents to justify the extradition of the deposed shah, a spokesman said. He said that Iranian authorities had been given 60 days, until the second half of March, to provide evidence to back up the extradition appeal.

It was announced last night that Mr. Bani-Sadr had been chosen chairman of the Revolutionary Council, strengthening his position and raising hopes among those who expect him to try to get the U.S. hostages released.

Forty-nine Americans invited to Iran by the militants arrived tonight but were detained by immigration authorities at Tehran's airport. An airport source said that they did not hold proper entry visas and had been expecting to get them at the airport. The sources said that the Americans, invited to help publicize the Iranian revolutionary cause, might be held at the airport overnight and then be sent back tomorrow to the United States.

Meanwhile, French energy officials in Paris said today that Iran has halted all sales of oil to France in a continuing quarrel over Iran's pullout from nuclear projects projects that will cost France more than $1 billion.

Industry Minister Andre Giraud said recently that France was no longer importing oil from Iran, which had supplied 10 percent of French consumption. Other sources said that the halt was at the initiative of Iran, which ordered a boycott on sales to France on Jan. 1.

The direct reason given for the boycott was Iran's retaliation for a French freeze of some Iranian bank assets after a court ruled last fall that Iran defaulted on a contract by withdrawing from a deal to buy French-built nuclear power reactors.

But energy agency sources indicated an overall deterioration of relations caused by disputes in other nuclear projects contributed. Among them was a French suspension of payments on a $1-billion loan from Iran after the Iranians stopped providing their share of costs of the Eurodif nuclear fuel enrichment plant that is nearing completion at Tricastin, southern France.

Situation in Yemen Called 'Troubling'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Mr. Vance said yesterday that the United States "faced an important and troubling situation" because of signs of growing Soviet influence in Yemen.

Fierce Fighting Reported in Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

against Soviet troops in the northeastern province of Badakhshan, inflicting casualties on Soviet units there.

Tass, in a dispatch from Kabul, today quoted an Afghan government official as saying the Chinese had turned its border with Badakhshan "into a source of constant tension." Tass said that Chinese advisers were being sent into Afghanistan along with thousands of Afghan rebels trained in China.

Milan's Corriere della Sera, meanwhile, reported that the Moslem guerrillas are facing a severe shortage of arms and ammunition.

"When a guerrilla has fired his daily allowance of 25 bullets he can just hurl stones," a guerrilla officer was quoted as saying by correspondent Carlo Mo, who also quoted a Moslem leader as saying that significant fighting is being waged in the northwestern areas of Afghanistan.

In other developments:

- A government source in Washington said yesterday that the Soviet forces in Afghanistan are suffering 500 casualties a week and their drive against the Moslem rebels is being hampered by guerrilla sabotage and the worst snowfalls in decades.

The source said that Soviet casualities numbered anywhere between 2,000 and 10,000 since the Dec. 27 intervention. The number of killed and wounded could not be determined.

- In a dispatch from Kabul, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina said today that rebels "armed with U.S.-made weapons violently penetrated the Afghan province of Nangarhar" in the northwest. The report said the guerrilla push coincided with a visit this weekend to neighboring Pakistan by the U.S. national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

- Premier Anker Joergensen told Danish radio listeners today that, in principle, there was no difference between the Soviet action in Afghanistan and the U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

"Both cases involved the presence in a country on the grounds of aiding, well, a socialist regime or a democracy, or whatever the grounds given," the Social-Democratic government leader said.

Mr. Joergensen was interviewed in Vienna yesterday during the Socialist International two-day congress, where Socialist leaders from more than 25 countries condemned the Soviet intervention and demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

- Pakistan's President General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq proposed today that an international peace force should replace the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

- India is undertaking political talks with most of the countries in south Asia about the crisis brought by Soviet action in Afghanistan and the prospect of a military build-up of Pakistan, officials said. New Delhi also is preparing for a visit next week by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev told former French President Jacques Chaban-Delmas last month that Moscow would never let Afghanistan slip from its sphere of influence, the French daily Le Figaro said today.

Marcel Jullian, a former French television official, said in an article that Mr. Chaban-Delmas had told him details of his conversations with the Soviet leader on Jan. 3. "We will never give Afghanistan up," Mr. Jullian quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying.

Oman Increases Price Of Its Crude Oil by $2

BAGHDAD, Feb. 6 (AP) — Oman raised the price of its crude oil by $2 a barrel today, the Iraqi news agency reported. The new price is $30.20 per 42-gallon barrel.

In a report from the capital city of Muscat, the news agency said the increase was retroactive to Jan. 1. Oman, which is bordered by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, produces about 300,000 barrels of oil a day but is not a major U.S. supplier and is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. However, its increase followed OPEC prices raises.

Nepalese Ex-Premier Is Released from Jail

KATMANDU, Nepal, Feb. (AP) — Former Nepalese Premier Dr. K.I. Singh was released from the central prison here yesterday after serving a seven-day prison sentence.

The supreme court of Nepal had sentenced Mr. Singh to seven days imprisonment and fined him 1,000 rupees (about $12) on Jan. 21 after he was found guilty of contempt of court. In a public speech, Mr. Singh stated on Nov. 3 that there can be no justice in a court where the "chief justice is corrupt."

Nimeiri Orders Sudan Election

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Feb. (AP) — President Gaafar Nimeiri has dissolved parliament and the regional legislative assembly of Southern Sudan as a prelude to new elections.

A decree issued here Monday said Gen. Nimeiri took the action after resolutions adopted recently by the national congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the country's only legal party.

The two houses of parliament were to have remained in session for two more years but the national congress recommended elections within 60 days as part of a political and economic reform plan. The decree said an autonomy system applied in South Sudan would be revised because it had gaps.

Allies Said to Harden Stand on Russia, But Keep Distance From U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany," West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in an interview published Monday.

"Being aware of this does not make this country a yes-man to the United States," he told Dié Welt, the Hamburg newspaper, "but we must avoid any semblance of appearance which could lead Moscow to believe that Europe can be split from the United States."

The French official line has toughened, too. Although President Giscard d'Estaing has tried to minimize the change, officials in Paris confirm that French policy on Afghanistan was reassessed late last month, apparently after the visit to Paris by an unapologetic Soviet envoy.

Besides underscoring Europe's concern for its own security, the French-West German communique contains three references to the need for withdrawing the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Otherwise, French and German officials said, European retaliatory pressure will mount if there is no Soviet response.

Despite the tougher rhetoric, European ideas of how to react to Afghanistan are very different from those of the Carter administration.

In essence, European leaders say they support a graduated response — letting the pressure build steadily on Moscow. The U.S. response was harsh economic and political retaliation over what was seen as a major escalation in Soviet expansionism.

Many European analysts, in contrast, initially judged that the Afghanistan intervention was a one-time, defensive move by Moscow.

In addition, most European governments believe that they cannot afford abrupt changes in their diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. "It is a big neighbor, we have too much at stake with the Soviets in Eastern Europe to afford constant ups-and-downs if we can avoid it," a French diplomat said.

As a result, Europeans emphasize warning the Soviet Union against repeating its Afghan operation. Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Genscher said their declaration was a means of putting the Soviet Union on notice about the acceptable limits of its actions.

To some skeptical U.S. diplomats, this cautious approach is liable, in practical terms, to turn into appeasement; they fear that the French-German statement will only amount to rhetoric to placate Washington while providing an excuse for European inaction.

French and West German diplomats reply that the outline of European thinking about how to contain the Soviet Union is already visible.

Politically, the European governments intend to step up the cost the Soviet Union will have to pay. Both the Olympic Games and the Madrid Conference on European security next fall — a symbol of European detente and the first step in France's European arms control plan — are in jeopardy.

Militarily, the Europeans are hoping to stabilize friendly governments in strategic countries. West Germany is putting together major aid packages for Turkey, Pakistan and Thailand.

France intends to continue helping moderate North African countries like Tunisia and mounting military operations where necessary in Africa, officials said.

A European role in the Gulf is more complicated. Militarily, British and French forces could join any U.S. operation to make it an allied effort. More immediately, Europe is striving to provide support to the oil-producing Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the small sheikhdoms, by providing political sympathy and commercial cooperation.

France and West Germany believe that European diplomacy can be effective in many nonaligned countries where the United States is hamstrung by anti-American sentiments.

British Support

This overall European approach — whose distance from the United States is important domestically for both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing — is expected to get support from Britain. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher initially offered unqualified support to Mr. Carter's policy, but Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington stressed the value here Saturday of "singing in harmony, but not necessarily in unison."

While the United States and Europe may be able to practice complementary policies, the Europeans' exasperation with President Carter, which has intensified in the present crisis, could prove to be a stumbling block.

The Europeans basically accuse the Carter administration of being erratic. "For weeks, Washington was nagging at us to impose trade sanctions on Iran, then suddenly the United States decides that it will reverse its policies and hint at giving aid to Iran," a West German diplomat said.

West German officials, who frequently refer to President Carter's last-minute decision not to produce the neutron bomb, complain that sudden switches by Mr. Carter often leave his allies politically exposed. For instance, a West German official said, Bonn was told that the Olympic boycott was only one of several measures under consideration but then was given only three hours' notification when Mr. Carter decided to call a boycott.

French officials are even more scathing. "It's harsh to say, but the people of Afghanistan are paying the price of the United States' absence from the world scene during the Carter administration," a French source said.

In trying to form an effective front in the coming weeks, the West will have to improve consultations, diplomats say, to overcome such misgivings.

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In Justice Dept. Probe

Congress Is Refused Bribery Evidence

By George Lardner Jr. and Charles R. Babcock

ASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — Department of Justice today sed to give congressional ethics bers FBI evidence against eight nbers of Congress allegedly im- ated in its political bribery in- igation.

ttorney General Benjamin Civi- told the House ethics commit- in a letter that an investigation ertaken now by Congress could anger the criminal prosecution uilty persons and possibly cause m to innocent ones.

ssistant Attorney General Phil- Heymann, who read Mr. Civilet- letter to the House panel, said in imony that he anticipates grand y indictments within 90 to 120 s and expected the trials to be mpleted in four to six months.

Suggestion to Congress

He drew for the congressmen at he called a "nightmare picture one in which we get entangled each other's feet." Such a possi- ty, he said, could lead to no per- being fairly prosecuted and ld create an image of an incom- ent Justice Department and ngress.

In his letter, the attorney general, o yesterday suggested to Senate House leaders that they not ss their inquiries now into the "sting" operation, said:

"If this committee were to begin ull investigation before we have a fair opportunity even to com- te our criminal investigations, a mber of guilty individuals could unprosecuted or unpunished and ocent ones may be more severely judiced."

Mr. Civiletti's letter asked the ics committees to put off their estigations pending completion his department's prosecutions. ter that, the letter said, Justice uld be willing to cooperate fully th congressional investigators.

The ethics committees' own in- iries could lead to disciplining of ose members of Congress found ilty of improprieties or wrongdo- g.

One senator and seven congress- en have been named in news spatches about an undercover op- ation in which FBI agents posed wealthy Arabs or their emissaries ying to buy favors from the legis- tors, with the meetings recorded cretly on videotape.

The Senate ethics panel's chair- an, Sen. Howell Heflin, D-Ala., d earlier today in a CBS-TV in- rview that he was "torn between a of responsibilities and obliga- ns." He said, "There is an obliga- n to clear this matter up . . . im- diately, if we can. We've got to otect individual rights, but I think American people need to have ir faith restored in the American litical process."

Sen. Heflin said his committee ght seek in court to force the Jus- e Department to cooperate in its quiry, but added that he hoped a ution could be found without le- action.

In his meetings with Senate and use leaders yesterday, Mr. Civi- ti voiced reluctance to turn over videotapes and other evidence t has yet to be submitted to fed- l grand juries. The videotapes al- edly show the eight lawmakers cussing favors with, and in some es taking cash payoffs from, FBI lercover agents.

The eight have been identified as . Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., l Reps. John Murphy, D-N.Y.; nk Thompson, D-N.J.; John rette Jr., D-S.C.; John Murtha. ymond Lederer and Michael My- all Pennsylvania Democrats, l Richard Kelly, R-Fla.

Linked to Casino Project

EW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT) — federal investigation widened terday with allegations linking Williams to a casino project in antic City, N.J.

The president of Ritz Associates, n Murray, said he had met with New Jersey Democrat on nu- rous occasions to discuss his pany's application to build a no. He said Sen. Williams had sequently recommended a long- friend, who then helped the pany win a variance from the w Jersey Casino Control Com- sion.

Mr. Murray said in a telephone rview after the publication of spaper reports that videotapes le by investigators showed Sen. liams boasting of having used influence on the commission to Ritz Associates.

hrough a spokesman in Wash- on, Sen. Williams repeated ear- denials of wrongdoing. He de- ed to say whether he had had dealings with Ritz Associates. wife, Jeanette, formerly served board director of Ritz and is a consultant to the company, ell as a staff director of the Sen-

pan Phone Official mps to His Death

OKYO, Feb. 6 (AP) — An offi- of Japan's telecommunications pany, KDD, committed suicide ay by throwing himself in front n express train on Tokyo's west- outskirts, police reported.

olice identified the official as gesada Yasuda. The 62-year-old tial consultant had been ques- ed in connection with a payoff jewelry smuggling scandal that led to the resignation of KDD's sident, board and other top com- y officials. KDD is a private poration that operates Japan's rnational telecommunications em.



United Press International

U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, left, meets with House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Tuesday concerning the FBI's investigation of corruption allegations against congressmen.

Senate Commerce Unit Chairman Named In Alleged Loan Scheme With Teamsters



AP

Sen. Howard Cannon

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — The FBI is investigating a suspected bribery scheme involving Teamsters' Union figures and Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Howard Cannon, D-Nev.

Sources said the investigation involves a bill to deregulate the trucking industry that has been languishing in Sen. Cannon's committee since its introduction last year.

FBI agents in Chicago and Las Vegas have been focusing, sources said, on a reported effort by the senator to obtain a loan from the Teamsters' Central Pension Fund.

In a statement issued by his office here last night, Sen. Cannon denied any connection between his handling of deregulation legislation and the transactions under investigation.

The inquiry was said to be in its initial stages and has yet to be presented to a federal grand jury.

The case has no connection with the FBI's undercover "sting" operation that has brought eight other members of Congress under investigation for possible bribery charges.

ABC-News, which last night first reported the probe involving Sen. Cannon, said the FBI suspects that Allen Dorfman, a Teamster crony with alleged connections to organized crime, found a way to reward the Nevada senator for steering the deregulation bill into his committee.

The measure was jointly sponsored last year by President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. The latter initially had argued that the bill should be considered by his Senate Judiciary Committee since the legislation would repeal a special antitrust exemption granted the trucking industry in 1948.

Sen. Cannon, however, argued that the bill was a transportation measure that should be sent to the Commerce Committee.

According to ABC-News, the FBI is investigating whether Sen. Cannon was enriched by a land transaction in Las Vegas, his hometown. ABC reported that he "vigorously denies any improprieties" and has pointed out that he has since introduced a trucking deregulation bill of his own that the Teamsters oppose.

The administration-Kennedy bill, which is hotly opposed by both the Teamsters and the trucking industry, would end a complex system of federal rules that the president has said costs consumers $5 billion a year.

Subject of Dispute

Sen. Cannon reportedly has acknowledged meeting with Mr. Dorfman and other union representatives at the senator's Las Vegas office last year to discuss deregulation measures. According to ABC, Sen. Cannon also may have asked Mr. Dorfman about the Las Vegas land at the same time.

Sen. Cannon said in his statement that the land in question was simply the subject of a dispute "involving a homeowners' group of which I was one member." His press secretary, Michael Vernetti, said the Teamsters owned a 5-acre tract across the street and wanted a zoning variance to put up three high-rise apartments.

The zoning change was denied, but the homeowners decided to try to buy the land to protect themselves in the future, Mr. Vernetti said. He said Sen. Cannon contacted Mr. Dorfman to find out whom to approach to make the purchase. Mr. Vernetti said Mr. Dorfman directed Sen. Cannon to a company in charge of investing Teamsters' pension money, but the offer subsequently was turned down.

U.S. Attorney Says Miller Did Not Know of Payments

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said yesterday that Treasury Secretary William Miller had "no knowledge" of questionable payments to foreign officials that were allegedly made by Textron Inc. when Mr. Miller was head of the conglomerate.

At the same time, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., asked Mr. Miller to appear Friday before the Senate Banking Committee to answer questions about the issues raised by a government suit against Textron.

SEC Allegations

Last week, Textron was accused by the Securities and Exchange Commission of paying $5.4 million to officials of 11 foreign countries to stimulate sales by the company's Bell Helicopter Division.

The SEC alleged the payments were made between 1971 and 1978, when Mr. Miller was president, then chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Miller repeatedly has claimed that the payments were arranged by subordinates and without his knowledge.

In testimony on Tuesday, Mr. Civiletti said that after the Justice Department investigated the payments, "we determined with respect to Miller and others [that there was] no evidence of knowledge."

In answer to a question by Sen. Lowell Weicker, D-Conn., Mr. Civiletti said that he saw no need to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate Mr. Miller's role at Textron.

Mr. Miller became chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in 1978 after prolonged hearings on the payments question before the Senate Banking Committee. He was confirmed as Treasury Secretary last August.

After Tuesday's comments by Mr. Civiletti, who made his remarks during testimony about the Justice Department's budget, Sen. Weicker said: "I believe there ought to be a special prosecutor, and I have a feeling others will feel the same way. I don't think we've heard the last of it."

The SEC civil suit, filed in U.S. District Court here, accused the company of violating U.S. securities laws by failing to disclose the questionable payments to Textron shareholders.

Mr. Miller was not named as a defendant in the suit.

Halt Is Urged In Massachusetts School Prayers

BOSTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — While most Massachusetts public schools planned voluntary prayer periods for a second day, the state Civil Liberties Union asked the state Supreme Court to halt the sessions until the constitutionality of the law requiring them is determined.

John Roberts, director of the ACLU's Massachusetts branch, said he would try to get a restraining order today from the high court on behalf of five families in Marblehead and three in Framingham who are challenging the law. Other groups, including the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith were expected to file similar requests. "The First Amendment prohibits the establishment of a religion," Mr. Roberts said.

The new law requires homeroom teachers to ask for a student volunteer to lead the class in prayer and permits students not wishing to participate to leave the classroom, a provision that some principals in large high schools find unworkable.

Zumwalt Says Carter Favors Women in Draft

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6 (AP) — Elmo Zumwalt, the former chief of naval operations, said today that President Carter told him that he wants women to be included in draft registration.

"I met with the president last week and he told me he had decided to include women in the registration and would make an announcement to that effect today," Adm. Zumwalt said.

At the White House, press secretary Jody Powell reiterated that the president has not yet made a final decision on whether to ask for the registration of women. Mr. Powell said that the White House may make an announcement on the issue either tomorrow or Friday.

Congress would have to approve a change in the law to include women in registration and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill has predicted that such a move would fail.

Adm. Zumwalt, who retired in 1974, made his remark as during testimony before a committee of the Virginia Senate considering ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

U.S. Tries to Block Agee's Book, But Learns It Is Already in Stores

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — Asserting that Philip Agee's new book could endanger the lives of CIA men, the Justice Department asked a federal court to prevent its publication without realizing the book was already on sale.

"You mean it's already on sale? I didn't know that," exclaimed a government lawyer when asked what the department proposed to do about copies of the book on sale in Washington. Several bookstores said they began selling the former CIA agent's book, "Dirty Work II: The CIA in Africa," at the beginning of the week. The book, which is published by Lyle Stewart Publishers, purports to name CIA undercover men in Africa.

Department officials admitted its suit was filed yesterday on the premise that the book was not yet on sale. They said the situation would have to be reviewed to determine what action to take. Even the CIA, which worked with the Justice Department on its litigation against Mr. Agee, apparently had not noticed the book on sale.

The government action was made in U.S. District Court. It asked permission to intervene as a defendant in an existing civil suit by Mr. Agee against the CIA. It also lodged a counter-claim against Mr. Agee, contingent on its being allowed to intervene.

In U.S. Campaigns

Presidential Hopes Feel Inflation Pinch

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT) — This year's presidential candidates will have less opportunity than those of 1976 to explain themselves to the voters, to tell how they are qualified to deal with the Russians, to solve the energy shortage and curb inflation.

In 1976, a 60-second spot commercial on a top-rated, prime-time television program in Boston cost $4,800. This year it costs $7,400. A one-page campaign flier that cost 3.8 cents three years ago now costs 6.2 cents. A pollster's in-person interview that cost $8 now costs $16.

Inflation is pinching presidential campaigns even more uncomfortably than the public, and the federal limits on contributions and spending have tightened its grip.

Presidential candidates this year may legally spend $17.7 million on their nomination efforts, an increase of 35 percent over the 1976 limit, thus matching the rise in the Consumer Price Index. But the prices of campaign necessities have increased much faster than that, in the range of 50 to 70 percent.

Level Frozen

Worst of all, in the opinion of campaign officials, is the fact that there has been no increase in the $1,000 maximum individual contribution allowed under law.

One campaign, John Connally's, has rejected federal matching funds and thereby escaped the spending limits. But the $1,000 contribution ceiling still applies, and Edward Mahe, Mr. Connally's chief strategist, calls the situation outrageous.

Citing the 1974 federal law that set the limits, intended to end campaign spending abuses made public in the Watergate scandals, Mr. Mahe said, "If there was no risk of buying a president with $1,000 six years ago, then there's no risk of buying a president for $1,500 today."

Herbert Alexander, director of the Citizens Research Foundation in Los Angeles and a leading authority on campaign finance, complains that, in view of inflation and additional presidential primaries, the 1974 act misses the point that "the purpose of campaigning is to reach the voter, not to keep a tidy set of books."

Television Crunch

Television is one of the most favored means of communicating with voters. Citing the Boston example, Dawn Sibley of Compton Advertising of New York, who handled purchases of television time for President Ford in 1976, said that industry studies show that network television costs had gone up at least 60 percent.

A related item is television production costs. Philip Angell, of Bailey, Deardourff of Washington, D.C., which is doing commercials for Sen. Howard Baker Jr., said that the rough average for producing a 30-second advertisemnet in 1976 was $2,880 and that now it is $4,530.

The single most spectacular increase is in the cost of airline charters, although much of this cost to a campaign is reimbursed by charges to reporters and the Secret Service.

Personnel Costs

Dan Mahoney, director of charter services for United Airlines, said that costs had more than doubled since 1976, largely because of steep increase in fuel prices. The regular economy air fares that candidates and their aides pay have increased about 65 percent in the same period.

Probably the single most difficult set of comparisons is in personnel costs. Different campaigns have different needs, different abilities to attract unpaid but full-time volunteers. While campaign salaries can be interrupted if they have to be, the costs still can run to half a campaign's budget.

Top salaries are in the $40,000 to $50,000 range in the major Democratic campaigns and a bit higher on the Republican side. In President Carter's 1976 effort, the top salaries were $25,000, and the Ronald Reagan campaign paid about $30,000 that year. And salary costs at lower levels have risen at least as quickly.

Richard Viguerie, who has run many successful fund-raising efforts, says that mailing costs have gone up by about 50 percent in the last four years. The costs of meals and lodging, components of the Consumer Price Index, have increased 40 and 56 percent respectively. Even photocopying paper is up 57 percent.

No one has tried to weight these elements to create a campaign price index, but both Mr. Alexander and Max Friedersdorf, a member of the Federal Election Commission, said they felt that it could be done after the 1980 election.

The best buys for the inflated campaign dollar, however, are the most traditional political tools, bumper strips and buttons. According to Donald Abraham, president of the Millenium Group, a Philadelphia broker in such materials, intense competition had kept those prices from rising sharply.

Mondale, Kennedy Clash On Maine Campaign Trail

By David S. Broder

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Feb. 6 (WP) — Vice President Mondale and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., yesterday rekindled an argument that began last month in Iowa over President Carter's foreign policies and Sen. Kennedy's right to criticize them.

Told at the final stop of his tour here that Sen. Kennedy had complained that Mr. Mondale was impugning his patriotism and contributing to a war hysteria, the vice president replied, "That's bunk . . . I have never attacked Sen. Kennedy's patriotism, and he knows it."

Mr. Mondale has told Maine Democrats in the last two days that the "world will be watching" Sunday to see if they support a president with backbone, or challengers who offer nothing but "election-year gimmickry . . . hocus pocus and hokum."

At the University of Maine yesterday, Sen. Kennedy, waving a newspaper quoting Mr. Mondale, asked, "If he [Carter] has so much backbone, why won't he come up here to the state of Maine and start debating the new Carter doctrine that may very well register you [for the draft] and send you to the Persian Gulf . . . Where is the backbone of the president of the United States in facing up to the oil companies?"

Alluding to criticism he has received for attacking Mr. Carter's policies, Sen. Kennedy said, "You raise your voice in the Congress . . . and they'll whip out old Fritz Mondale and question your patriotism. That's the kind of campaign they're running."

Town Caucuses

The dispute between the two men, who were close friends and allies in many liberal causes during Mr. Mondale's Senate days, came as Mr. Mondale campaigned in Maine. He is seeking a big turnout in the Maine town caucuses Sunday which mark the second step in the 1980 Democratic delegate selection.

As he began campaigning Monday at a reception in the Bangor home of Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's first vice president, Mr. Mondale implied that his unusually melodramatic rhetoric was due to the belief that the race between Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy "is just as tight as it can possibly be."

But as local Democratic officials at stop after stop said that Mr. Carter was far ahead of Sen. Kennedy in their area, Mr. Mondale abandoned that pretense and confirmed that the goal is to "beat Sen. Kennedy badly enough in Maine to cripple his chances of a last-ditch revival in the Feb. 26 primary in New Hampshire. Mr. Mondale acknowledged yesterday that canvassing shows "Maine voters are overwhelmingly for President Carter."

The extent to which the Carter forces are prepared to go to ensure a victory was indicated by the decision to call Kenneth Curtis, the state's popular former governor, back from his duties as ambassador to Canada last Thursday for a week of campaigning for the president.



Associated Press

PRISONERS' FAMILIES DISPERSED — A group of 75 relatives of inmates at New Mexico State Prison, in Sante Fe, where 33 died and 89 were injured in rioting that started Saturday and ended Sunday, argue with an officer outside the gates before being dispersed by the National Guard. They had threatened to break in to get information.

Avoiding Confrontation With Labor

Carter Seen Set to Accept Eased Pay-Restraint Rules

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Shying away from a confrontation with labor, the Carter administration is reported to be ready to accept the revised pay-restraint guidelines recommended by labor and business leaders, despite some senior officials' doubts that they are tough enough.

The recommendation, by the Pay Advisory Committee, is to substitute a range of 7½ to 9½ percent for the present 7-percent standard for pay increases.

A plan under discussion late last week at the White House, according to several accounts, is to accept the guidelines as a set of "principles" and try to strengthen them in regulations to be written by the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Eizenstat Arguments

The plan also includes a somewhat vague proposal to modify the council's present regulation that allows a 1-percent catch-up raise for workers without cost-of-living protection who complied with the 7-percent standard in the first fiscal year of President Carter's voluntary program of wage and price restraint. That year ended Sept. 30, 1979.

Within the White House, officials have reported, it was felt that the 1 percentage point, when added to 9½ percent, might be portrayed as permitting a 10½ percent pay standard. Stuart Eizenstat, the president's domestic policy staff chief, was reported to have voiced such concern vigorously at a meeting of the Cabinet-level Economic Policy Group.

Some recasting of the 1-percent rule — to preclude any appearance of a double-digit pay standard — was accepted in general terms, according to several sources, by the three senior members of the advisory committee at a secret meeting last week.

Present were Lane Kirkland, the 18-member committee's senior labor representative; Heath Larry, head of the management panel, and John Dunlop, former secretary of labor who is the committee's chairman and senior public member. Also present were Alfred Kahn, chairman of the wage-price council, and his former deputy, John Gentry, who is now undersecretary of labor.

Mr. Dunlop was reported to have given assurances that the 1-percent rule could be revised in a way that would be satisfactory to both labor and business. Mr. Kirkland was understood to have been generally amenable to such a move but to have insisted on examining the specific proposal to come from Mr. Kahn's staff.

Mr. Kahn reported that some members of the administration wanted more specific criteria for determining where within the 7½-to-9½ percent range individual pay rises should fall. Mr. Kirkland was understood to have resisted that proposal adamantly, arguing that it would amount to a major change in recommendations accepted unanimously by all 18 committee members.

Accordingly, officials said, the wage-price council's revised regulations will have to be based on the less restrictive criteria listed by the committee for settlements within the 7½-to-9½ percent range. They include "cost of living, ability to pay, profits, competitive conditions, productivity, labor availability and comparable compensation in other establishments."



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Thursday, February 7, 1980

Raising the Ante

If the West's response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is to mean anything it must convince the Russians that the adventure was not worth the price and the cost of a repeat performance would be devastating. That is the dual purpose of the Carter administration's approach. The grain and high-technology embargoes, fishing restrictions and the proposed Olympic boycott represent the real costs of the Afghan takeover. The threat of a military response if the Red Army moves on the Gulf is meant as the deterrent to future Soviet action. Setting aside for a moment the credibility of U.S. or Western military retaliation, the two-part reaction seems measured and sensible.

* * *

The French-German statement of solidarity with the United States in defense of U.S. and European security interests, which in this case are indivisible, is a positive development. It is important that the Kremlin realize beyond doubt that all of Western Europe, which can be expected to follow the Franco-German lead, is prepared to join the United States in defending those interests. Europeans in general and West Germans in particular have more to lose than the United States if detente collapses and that, perhaps, explains why it took so long for a relatively forthright statement of support to be issued. It also explains why the joint communique is long on warnings of future action and short on concrete steps in support of phase one of the U.S. response.

The communique seemed to suggest that French and West German cooperation on East-West arms control talks and the European security conference scheduled for Madrid this fall were conditioned on a significant withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It was not explicit, however, and it is a threat rather than an act. Soviet expansionism has never failed to stimulate rhetoric from Western governments. And rhetoric has never stopped Soviet expansionism. Embargoes and boycotts will not roll back the Soviet invasion either. No one expects them to. But when next the Red Army is planning to move — in Yugoslavia, for example — or Cuban troops are planning to move on Soviet orders — in Yemen, perhaps — it must be understood that it won't be worth it.

There are encouraging signs apart from the Franco-German communique that the Western allies are impressed with the seriousness of the problem. There is movement in the European Economic Community toward support for U.S. efforts to derail the Moscow Olympics, the EEC has been making new overtures to strategically important Turkey, and the French and West Germans, with appropriate timing, have announced plans for co-production of a new main battle tank to confront any Soviet-bloc threat on the plains of Central Europe. It might also be worthwhile for President Brezhnev and his colleagues to hear that the NATO countries are more committed than ever to the deployment of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe.

* * *

Most of all, it is encouraging to see that for the time being the Russians have failed to drive a wedge between the United States and its allies except, perhaps, on trade embargoes. It is not necessary or indeed necessarily desirable that their specific responses be identical as long as they are harmonious. As for the credibility of the U.S. deterrent, there's no way Brezhnev can be sure just how Carter will respond to a new Soviet adventure. That should be deterrent enough.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Manila: Courting a Backlash?

After a year in which popular revolutions of the left toppled U.S.-supported martial-law regimes of the right in Iran and Nicaragua, it is only prudent for Americans to be checking the roster of friends and allies for other positions in which the United States may be exposed. Any such review brings you quickly to the Philippines, where President Marcos is nearing the end of a decade of military rule and where assorted kinds of opposition — church and secular, political and military, lower-class and middle-class, Marxist and Moslem — are bubbling up all around.

Regrettably, very little of this sentiment was allowed to be expressed in the local elections (the first in eight years) that Mr. Marcos staged over the weekend. It was not simply that his candidates, using the formidable advantages his rules ensured them, swept most contests. Mr. Marcos also failed to persuade the principal opposition parties that it was worth their while to compete at all. Simultaneously, he launched a dialogue on "political normalization" with his long-jailed chief political rival, Benigno Aquino, whom he even freed for three weeks to conduct his own political soundings. But neither the elections nor the normalization gambit, which most Filipinos seem to have dismissed as a snare though it has not yet been played out completely, indicate any more than a slight and tentative readiness on Mr. Marcos' part to try to defuse the popular explosion that almost all experts believe is otherwise a near-certainty.

The United States, by the military-bases agreement it made a year ago, accepted a certain obligation not to hassle the Marcos regime, in public anyway, for its perceived internal failings. Bases aside, President Marcos has earned further U.S. gratitude and discretion by offering major help in receiving boat people and by voting right in the Security Council on Afghanistan — things like that. U.S. officials can see that the Filipino opposition is building and that it tends to hold Washington responsible for the government's undemocratic ways. Yet they view the problem less as hedging against a possible future disaster than as balancing out a set of competing interests now.

In the current calculus, the emphasis of U.S. policy is inevitably on ensuring continued security cooperation and demonstrating the benefits and reliability of the U.S. connection. We don't quarrel with this emphasis. But we would like to hear the administration explain, perhaps in the testimony it is about to offer the House, what it is doing to ensure against a backlash some day from Mr. Marcos' domestic foes. The Philippines, unfortunately, is not the only place of which that question must be asked.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Kerala Massacre

In the town of Kerala in eastern Afghanistan last April 20, survivors now in Pakistan have told The Christian Science Monitor and Newsweek, some 20 Soviet advisers led Afghan troops in the massacre of an estimated 1,000 or more unarmed people who had been rounded up for supporting the anti-government Moslem resistance. "They forced all the men to line up in crouching positions in the field just outside the town and then opened up with their machine guns from behind," one witness recalled. The command to shoot was given by a dark-blond, green-eyed Russian officer speaking Pushtu. The bodies were bulldozed.

The slaughter of defenseless civilians accused of providing support to national forces resisting foreign intervention is, of course, a familiar 20th-century story. Yet there is a special quality to the brutality reported at Kerala. It does not seem to have been the work of an errant soldier acting in violation of the established policy of his government. The circumstances in Kerala suggest at the least a degree of official complicity on the part of the Soviet command, and at the most a Soviet policy decision to quell resistance at any cost.

Among some people there may be a certain tendency to shrug off the new atrocity tales — on grounds that everyone already knows how brutal the Russians are generally and how ruthless they have been in Afghanistan. But literally and figuratively, that allows Moscow to get away with murder, past and future. What is at issue, after all, is the murder of more than 1,000 unarmed civilians at one time. The current Soviet line on Afghanistan is that the United States should write the place off and return to the pursuit of detente. But it is Soviet actions, which cannot be concealed from outside scrutiny, that undercut the Soviet line.

Moscow reacted with uncommon speed to the news accounts, terming them "monstrous misinformation." Obviously it senses that the Kerala reports can produce a firestorm of propaganda and criticism. (Keep in mind — the Kremlin surely does — that the Soviet Union is still in the dock for its massacre of captive Polish officers at Katyn in 1940.) In fact, if Moscow is serious about its denial, it will allow impartial investigators to go promptly to the scene. American satellite cameras should, meanwhile, keep watch.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

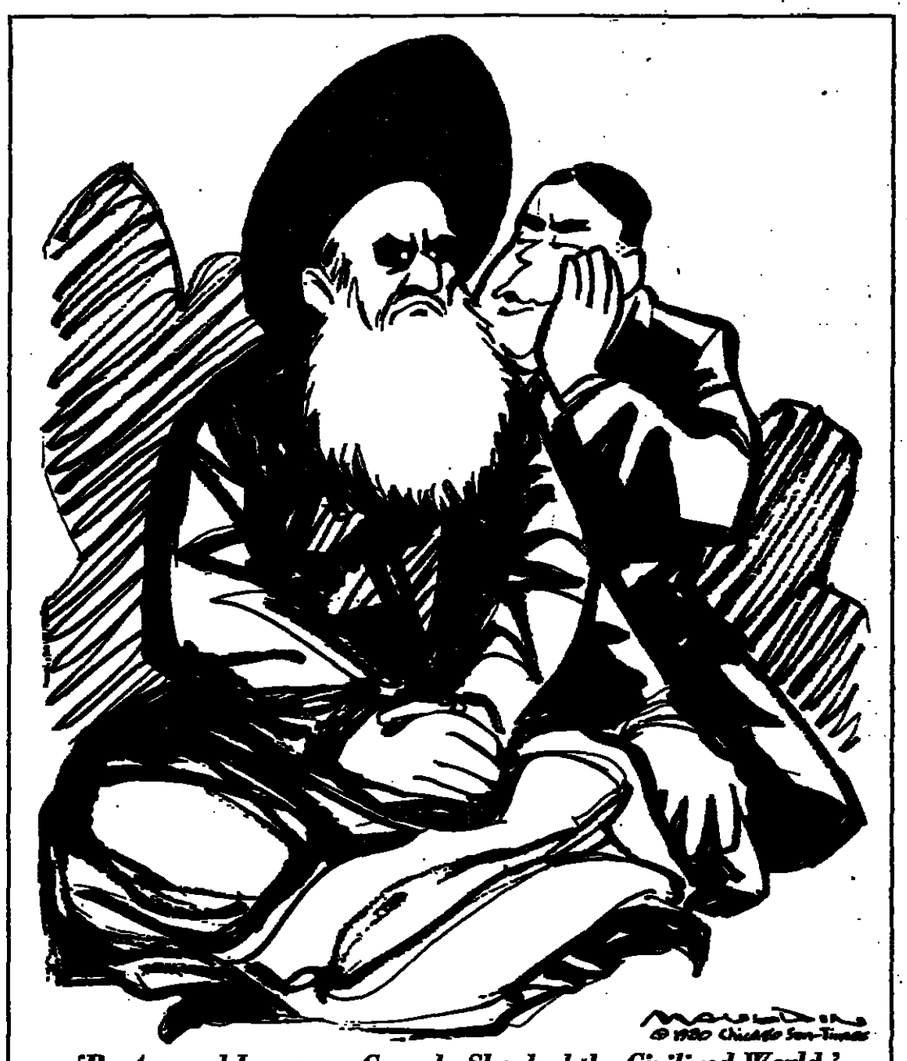
February 7, 1905

BRUSSELS — Mayor de Mot was charged with sending to the Russian Ministry a petition in favor of Maxim Gorki, signed by the members of the parliamentary left. The Russian Ministry has sent back the document, requesting him to return it to the signers. Gorki, arrested in Riga on Jan. 26, is supposed to have been concerned in the drafting of a manifesto, which in very violent terms urged the whole of Russia to break out in open revolt against the government of the czar. This document was found by the police when searching the houses of the arrested leaders. The penalty is a term of penal servitude or detention in a fortress.

Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1930

BERLIN — Pola Negri figured in an exciting episode at a local hotel last Sunday, when a court bailiff seized from the hands of the film star a valuable pearl necklace, meaning to attach it for a $5,000 claim of the actress' former Berlin agent. The Polish actress resisted strenuously, and finally an agreement was reached leaving the jewelry in the hands of a neutral third person. The court attachment was obtained by a Berlin theatrical agent named Rachman, who obtained an engagement for Pola five years ago with United Film Artists. The star moved to Hollywood, and Rachman waited until she came to Berlin.



'Be Assured Imam — Canada Shocked the Civilized World.'

Moderation Is No Virtue

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — It is February and George Bush has taken the prize. He is in at least temporary possession (there is bound to be a struggle for it) of the politically golden adjective "moderate." This matters more to Republicans than Democrats, for whom the comparable term is "pragmatic," but we will touch on that later. Ronald Reagan, the heavy thinking goes, who could dally with the appearance of "moderation" so long as he was ahead, now has been forced to drop it and mobilize his more zealous immoderate fans. Messrs. Baker, Crane, Connally, Dole and Anderson may be moderately this or that, yet none of them had run off with the epithet. Bush has. What does the term mean, anyway? How can you tell if somebody is one? And, finally, what's so good about it? My own immoderate view is that very nearly everything about the conception in our politics is irrational.

It is also distinctively American, and I say that fully aware that this elevation of a relative term, "moderate," ("moderately" what?) to the status of an absolute virtue has had its earlier history. The Greek philosophers, the Scottish church and the most boring and depressing insights of Benjamin Franklin come to mind. But we in the United States do treat the term these days with an empty-headedness that is truly special. The other day I noticed in the papers that those Iranians who were no longer demanding the return of the shah, but rather his trial in absentia with U.S. cooperation as a condition for perhaps releasing the hostages, were described as favoring a "moderate approach."

Usage: "Moderate," then, is something that is good principally because it is less terrible than it could be, a weakened and thus improved form of something basically awful. It is for this reason that I have often pondered why Republicans not only acquiesce in this usage, but actually fight over it. When I say the Democratic parallel is the use of the blessing "pragmatic" before the word "liberal," I have in mind the same kind of inadvertant assumption — that without the qualification of hardheadedness or practicality you are talking about a position that is basically irrelevant or silly. But to the Republicans the damage that flows from the practice seems to me much graver, even mortal. All this is vying for the qualifier "moderate" without defining the set of beliefs it qualifies, suggesting that whatever Republicanism may be, more than a few drops of it will kill you

The obvious programmatic trap here is that the "moderate" generally has to let his positions on public questions be defined by the "extremes," as they are known. But the searing, definitive truth about all this — the No. 1 secret — is that program plays only a minor, marginal part in the designation. You have to look that part. A "moderate" may or may not have a slightly more soft-edged version of some of Gov. Reagan's driving dreams, but it is not optional to sound, move and speak in ways that the culture associates with the political "moderate." You could say everything George Bush has ever said in his life, but look like Edward Teller, and nobody would dream of accusing you of "moderation."

I talked about this with Bush shortly after I met him at the Republican convention in San Francisco nearly 16 years ago. He was a Goldwater delegate running for senator from Texas, I was a reporter and the two of us found ourselves crammed into a cab heading into town from the Cow Palace with a bunch of other Goldwater delegates who claimed to be from Oklahoma but who really looked to be from Central Casting. One, whose freely proffered business card revealed him to be "Irl (Big Boy) Rhynes" overwhelmed the space and the company with bellowing tales of having slain 52 head of cattle for some kind of fund-raising feast in behalf of Barry Goldwater, while Bush moved back and forth between ho-ho-ho's with Big Boy and shared looks of horified entertainment with me.

When we talked about it later, he kidded about our raucous ride into town. But he argued — as many others at the wild convention did — that not all of Goldwater's supporters were either characters like Big Boy or "extemists," like the Birchers. They adduced the normal-looking clean-cut fellows like themselves as evidence, observing, as my notes show Bush did, that "we don't wear sheets with slits for the eyes." Like so many other Eastern snobs who presumed that people who looked a certain way couldn't be political loonies, I pretty much adopted this test. It lasted for about 36 hours, until the day on the convention floor that a Utah delegate for Goldwater told a reporter in my hearing why he was certain that Richard Nixon was a member of the Communist Party, and I observed that everything about this ordinary, "moderate"-looking delegate was sane, well-groomed and soft-spoken, except that he was nuts.

Assumptions: I need to confess at this point that in my dotage I have not only put behind me the notion that Ivy League-is-moderate-is-good, but also the notion that what we kick in the head so regularly as "extremism" is bad; and precisely the aspects of Bush's candidacy that do attract me are those in which he takes clear, unmushy and — to many — extreme-seeming or unpopular stands. In the context of that San Francisco convention — there were terrible racist undercurrents and strains of vengefulness — the Goldwater call to arms about extremism in the defense of liberty being no vice and moderation in the pursuit of justice no virtue was reckless. But right now, I think the old saw has something to it.

Looking around at the spectacular failure of old assumptions — economic, political, diplomatic and military — that have transformed the international and domestic landscape, and listening to the do-re-me-fa-so-la-ti-do range of familiar solutions proposed by our candidates, I keep waiting for the true and needed radical version to be offered. Not, mind you, the traditional Reagan or Kennedy far-ends of the classic consevative-liberal scale, but the disruptive perceptions of someone who is willing to talk painful truth and do the unconventional, needed thing. Our problems are not moderately serious and our mistakes have not been moderately grave, and we are not going to get out of this mess by trying to find the exact halfway point between smart and dumb and perching there.

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Use of Child Labor: A Beacon of Abuse

By Jonathan Power

RABAT — In 1697, John Locke wrote that he was of the opinion that "Children of the poor should work for some part of the day when they get to the age of three."

The Industrial Revolution, introduced to the world 60 years later in Manchester, interpreted Locke's adage reasonably seriously. As a matter of course, the "dark satanic mills" took children on the payroll at seven years of age.

The now industrialized world has outgrown the age of Oliver Twist and the Water Babies, yet worldwide, according to the International Labor Organization, there are probably more children today being exploited for their labor than ever before. The ILO reckons there are 55-million children under 14 forced to work for a living. Forty million of them are in Asia, 10 million in Africa and 5 million in South America.

On the main road out of Rabat, I paid an early morning call on a factory clearly and unashamedly labeled "Societe Morocco Carpet." No secret hideaway this. Inside were row upon row — 127 rows to be exact — of girls, nimbly, quickly and earnestly working on carpet looms.

Giggled

Each loom had four girls. The eldest was about 15, the youngest six or seven. There were 500 girls in all, and at a guess, half of them under 12. The manager told me that they arrived at 8 a.m. and went home at 6 p.m., five days a week, with half a day on Saturday.

The girls giggled and joked at the sight of a stranger. The manager explained that Rabat produces the bulk of Morocco's handmade rugs, for sale in West Germany and Belgium.

This factory was one of 62 visited by the Anti-Slavery Society in the mid-1970s.

The Anti-Slavery Society found that in 28 of the factories at least one-third of the employees were under 12. In a number of factories, it was as many as 60 percent. Hours were long. Two factories worked a 72-hour week. Five worked over 60 hours a week. Most exceeded 48 eight hours a week.

The smallest children are called "apprentices." This means they usually earn nothing or a maximum of one dirham a day, which will buy less than two loaves of bread. Once they have graduated, after a year or so, their pay goes up to four dirhams.

India Leads

The Moroccan government files its labor legislation with the ILO office in Geneva. According to this record, no children of 12 may be employed. In most aspects of Moroccan economic life, these laws are at least approximately obeyed. The carpet industry is an exception, a beacon of abuse.

Child labor in India is much more widespread. India has the largest child labor force in the world. Weavers, mechanics, and domestic servants are the principal child "professions." Then there are the "free-lance" occupations — selling cigarettes and vegetables, polishing shoes, and hawking newspapers. Often children must go out to work as soon as they can walk.

In 1979, a bus carrying children home from work at a factory in Sivakasi overturned into a river and 37 children were drowned. This led to an investigation. It was found that 40 to 45 percent of the labor force in local match factories was made up of children. They number over 20,000, aged from five upwards. They commute from the surrounding rural areas. Their day begins at 3 a.m. and ends at 7 p.m.

In Latin America, there are children who wander the streets, many of them ejected by their families, who cannot afford to support them any longer.

These little "lords of the flies" have a rough life — in the sewers, on vacant lots, or around the warm base of a lamp post.

It is all too easy for a visitor, whose Fagins are now part of the literature, rather than a living concern, to wonder why the local governments fail to crack down.

To outlaw it, however, would drive many families below the bread line.

Enforcement of child labor laws without the provision of alternatives would be worse than useless. Yet there are alternatives, and common sense can point to one or two.

In Morocco, specialists in the carpet industry have noted that since the industry moved out of the village home and into the urban factory, the quality of the goods has begun to deteriorate. Self-interest, on the part of the Moroccan government, would shove it back to where it came from. As more and more Third World countries get into the craft business, it will be quality or bust. The children will still work, no doubt, but working with granny at home is light-years from a sordid factory.

Another move would be for more developing countries to drop the elitist and narrow educational system they have inherited from their colonial power. What is needed is a broadly based, preferably compulsory, inexpensive primary educational system, with a strong bias toward vocational training.

This would offer even desperate parents an avenue of hope for their children and compel employers at least to cut out hiring those under 12.

Victor Hugo wrote in "Les Miserables" that "There is always more misery among the lower classes than there is humanity in the higher." With a little bit of imagination and some diversion of resources it need not be so.

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Carter's Successful Failures

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The mood of Washington has changed in the last few days. The tension that followed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has let up a bit, but this is precisely the problem. For the mood of this capital always seems to be changing every other week or so and as a result nobody — not the American people, the allies, the Russians or anybody else — really knows what's going on or who's in charge.

Still, the democratic process, or at least part of it, seems to be working in its own funny, unpredictable way. Having cheered President Carter's State of the Union warning to the Russians to stay out of the Gulf oil routes, "or else," Washington is now beginning to ask: "Or else what?"

The U.S. press and the U.S. allies have changed their tune in the last couple of weeks. They are beginning to ask some hard questions:

- Why assume that the Russians are going on from Afghanistan to strangle the oil routes from the Middle East to Europe, Japan, and the United States? They know that this would mean war, in which they lost 30 million people last time, and this is clearly not their favorite subject.
- And if you assumed the worst, what would stop the Russians with their large ground forces and short supply lines from the Soviet border to the Gulf except a counterattack with atomic weapons?
- Who is prepared then for that in the free world, or for a military draft to raise large conventional armies, air forces and navies to fight a conventional war 10,000 miles from the United States on a battlefield that favors the Russians in order to assure the flow of oil which would certainly be destroyed in the battle?

Crazy?

This makes sense only if you don't think much about it or if you assume (1) that the Russians are as mad as the Nazis; (2) that like Hitler, they are crazy enough to believe in their own Mein Kampf for the conquest of the world; (3) that Carter, with enough weapons to blow up the world, is as weak as Neville Chamberlain was with the pathetic British forces in 1939; and (4) that the American people would rather shed blood than conserve gas.

Obviously, this is a problem. For in their present mood, the American people neither want to save gas nor shed blood, for Carter has not convinced them that "this is the most serious crisis since the last World War," and even his own buddies in the Cabinet don't agree with his apocalyptic view of the meaning of Afghanistan and Iran.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the most cautious and loyal of Carter's aides, has been saying that maybe we should take it easy. He warned the Congress the other day to be careful about Clark Clifford's threat in India that a Soviet assault on the Gulf means "war." And even Secretary of Defense Brown has been telling the Congress that, whatever the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said in Pakistan about how the United States would come to the aid of that part of the world, the so-called Carter doctrine depended very much on the political and military support of the governments and people of that region.

Warning

Nobody questions Carter's warning to the Russians about the dangers of their invasion of Afghanistan, but both his supporters and his critics are wondering whether his warnings are really believable, at home or abroad.

Carter "discovered" the presence of a Soviet "combat brigade" in Cuba after it had been there for many years; and he "discovered," to his surprise, that the Russians used military power to dominate their neighbors in Afghanistan, as they had done of course in the Baltic states, in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the rest of Eastern Europe ever since World War II.

And now, Carter is clearly angry and feels deceived by Leonid Brezhnev, who signed the SALT pact with him in Vienna last summer, an old man he helped in trouble, and even kissed, and is now determined to punish for what Carter regards as a betrayal of Brezhnev's promises.

So Washington is now wondering whether Carter was too naive and trusting with Brezhnev at the beginning, and is now over-reacting to Brezhnev's lunge into Afghanistan at the end, and asking for larger military budgets that will undoubtedly increase the threat of inflation, which is probably the main threat to U.S. security in the rest of the 1980s.

But on the one thing Washington cares about more than anything else — the struggle for political power and the control of the White House — nobody here now questions Carter's strategy. His policies may be wrong, but his politics have been brilliant.

He may have misjudged Brezhnev, and the threat in Afghanistan, but he certainly didn't misjudge Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and the political threat in Iowa and New Hampshire. Ironically, the more Carter has failed abroad, the more the voters have rallied to his support, and the more he has focused attention on foreign affairs, the more he has been able to avoid discussion, let alone debate, about the sorry state of the nation's economy.

This brilliant political strategy, however, may now be changing though probably not very much. As the mood of the capital changes and it begins to question Carter's record, the more likely it is that he will eventually have to get out of the White House and face up to the promises he has made and the questions he has so far evaded.

Carter's problems, therefore, are not Kennedy, George Bush, or the other Republican candidates, but the issue of moral integrity, which he emphasized so much three years ago, and the issues of national and foreign policy, which have been overwhelmed by the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, and brought the voters to his defense — even to the defense of his failures.

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Letters

Dali Defines

I read with great interest the elaborate article concerning the retrospective show of my works at Centre Pompidou, written by Michael Brenson (IHT, Weekend, Jan. 25). I have two comments with respect to the following quote by the author:

"In the last rooms of the show, there are several peep-show-like lens boxes through which the viewer can see Christ, the Golden Fleece, the Birth of Venus and other assorted marvels, in stereoscopic 3-D."

The correct title of the double, hypersteroscopic painting referred to by the author as "the Birth of Venus" is "Dali Lifting the Skin of the Mediterranean Sea to Show Gala the Birth of Venus" (1977).

My hyperstereoscopic works which were mentioned by Mr. Brenson represent my newest developing tendency, which is to add, visually, the third dimension to surrealism and to paintings in general. I prefer to continue to develop and expand rather than to repeat, again and again, my earlier works.

SALVADOR DALI.
New York City.

This letter appeared in The New York Times, where the article was also printed.

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Nonspecific Urethritis

Venereal Illness Form Grows Widely in U.S.

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT) — A sexually transmitted disease that was virtually unknown a few years ago has reached epidemic proportions and now is probably the most common infection of young adults in the United States and other developed countries.

The disease, called NGU or NSU, is having a major impact on men, women and even children. But despite the soaring incidence, many doctors remain unaware of the illness and those aware of it do not have access to the necessary diagnostic laboratory tests, making them unable to take part in dealing with an important public health problem.

U.S., British, Swedish and other researchers have recently linked NGU, nongonococcal urethritis, or NSU, for nonspecific urethritis, to a wide variety of previously unrecognized serious complications.

Among them are pelvic inflammatory disease, a painful abdominal condition that can fool doctors into operating because the symptoms mimic gall bladder attacks, and sterility from an inflammation that permanently blocks the fallopian tubes.

In many men, NGU has been found to be a cause of epididymitis, a painful condition affecting the testicles.

May Cause Stillbirths

Even more disturbing is new evidence that NGU can cause pneumonia and ear infections in children. And other research has hinted that NGU may be a cause of stillbirths and sudden death in infants, according to Dr. King Holmes of the University of Washington, an internationally recognized researcher in sexually transmitted diseases.

Urethritis is an inflammation of the urethra, the tube in the penis and vagina through which urine passes from the bladder. Urethritis symptoms usually begin about two to three weeks after exposure. Pain or tingling during urination and a discharge from the urethra are most common.

The disease's name reflects the fact that it is not due to gonorrhea. Its cause was unknown when it was first recognized, but not appreciated as a major health problem, about a century ago, just after the discovery of the bacterium that causes gonorrhea.

NGU presumably has been around for centuries, but it came to be recognized only as a result of two independent factors — the advent of antibiotics and the development of improved laboratory techniques.

Bacterium Studied

When sulfa drugs and penicillin were first used, some cases diagnosed as gonorrhea failed to be cured. Originally, the failures were attributed to resistance of the organisms to antibiotics. However, doctors began to learn that the cases were due to organisms that differed from the gonorrhea bacterium, and that the antibiotic treatment for gonorrhea and NGU may differ.

In the 1950s, scientists first grew a bacterium called Chlamydia in chick eggs. In 1970, techniques were developed to grow the organism in cell cultures in laboratory dishes. Studies done since then implicate Chlamydia in about 40 percent of the cases of NGU. Other studies have shown that an organism called mycoplasma, or ureaplasma, also causes NGU. But there are still NGU-causing organisms that remain to be discovered.

Although doctors in the United States do not have to report cases of NGU to health departments, studies have shown it to be 10 times more common than gonorrhea among patients in student health clinics and those in some hospitals. Also, venereal disease experts have found that NGU is also present as an additional infection in about 20 percent of gonorrhea cases in men and in about 50 percent of gonorrhea cases in women. An estimated 2 million cases of NGU occur each year in the United States.

In Britain, the only country where it is a reportable disease, NGU has shown a sharp rise, from 35,040 cases in 1968 to 98,606 in 1978. During the same period, the number of gonorrhea cases has remained relatively stable — 43,922 in 1968 and 56,184 in 1978.

Doctors Skeptical

Despite the staggering rise in the number of NGU cases, many doctors have been skeptical about or have not recognized the importance of NGU, and there has not been enough financial support to public health facilities for workers to trace all of a patient's sexual partners, as they do for gonorrhea and syphilis.

In treating venereal infections, doctors must think in terms of having at least two patients. If all infected partners are not treated, venereal infections will continue to spread.

The peak of the baby boom occurred in 1957, and experts like Dr. Holmes are concerned that as this group reaches its maximum reproductive period, which will be in the next decade, the NGU epidemic not only will become worse but more stillbirths, sterility and other medical problems will result.

The United States spends about one-third of what Britain does for VD control on a per-capita basis, according to Dr. Holmes. When the costs of NGU to society are at least those of gonorrhea — about $1 billion each year — it seems clear that a far more intensive effort will be needed to stem the epidemic in the United States.

U.S. Publishers File Suit Against 'Copying Mill'

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Seven book publishing houses yesterday filed the first action against a commercial "copying mill" in an effort to halt the widespread practice of reproducing without permission copyrighted material from books and periodicals for use in college courses.

The outcome of the case could affect the system under which students purchase photocopied pages of a text at the specific suggestion of their professors.

Instead of books and scholarly publications being purchased individually in original form by libraries, professors and students, "copying mills" near many universities provide pages at a few cents a copy. Often entire chapters from a single copy of a copyrighted work are produced in large numbers for classroom use.

The case is being brought against the Gnomon Corp., of Cambridge, Mass., owner of photocopying stores near major universities in Cambridge, New Haven, Conn., Ithaca, N. Y., and University Park, Pa., and the company's president, Adam Carley.

Mr. Carley's lawyer said, "nothing that I know of that is being done by Gnomon violates the Copyright Act." A 1978 revision of the 1909 Copyright Act provides guidelines for "fair use" of material and prohibits "indiscriminate" copying in libraries and schools.



Wreathed in rose petals, Bertha belts out "Nuit de Paradis" number.

Theater in Paris

Everything Comes Up Roses in 'Paradis' Revue

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT) — Everything, or virtually everything, comes up roses as festivities commence in "Nuit de Paradis," the new revue at the red-lacquered, bemirrored boite at 28 Rue Cardinal Lemoine.

The curtain rises to disclose a gigantic flower bed which turns out to be the chorus in rosy disguise. To augment the horticultural, spring-is-here motif, the waiters, donning bouqueted turbans, rush from table-service to greet Les Girls. Jean-Marie Riviere, animator extraordinary, does not come up, he comes down. Clad in white tails and snowy topper, he parachutes from the ceiling to take command. His nonstop barrage of asides, introductions and explanations, delivered with urgent, barker cry, vivifies all that happens. As a master of ceremonies he is matchless.

He has much to boast and bark about. His show is generous in top attractions, scenic surprises and high excitement. It unfolds at jet pace and is charged with a boisterous, contagious humor. It is Riviere's art to unite stage and audience and often the activity in the house rivals that on the platform. Performers enter and exit down the aisles. Spectators are drawn into the spectacle. Even the kitchen staff is recruited. And Riviere, in the blaze of a spotlight, seems to be everywhere at once, darting about the auditorium like a cocktail host to enlist all in the carnival spirit. What he achieves is a form of total theater.

Satiric Tilt

The tableaus are as luxurious as those of the great music halls, but they have been satirically tilted, done with an oblique, irreverent mockery. What emerges is a gorgeous burlesque of the standardized Parisian extravaganzas with their beplumed beauties and grandiose pomp.

There is a "Grease" garage interlude with Chuck and Marie Laure as its principals leading a session of violent rock. "Un Matin dans l'Argonne" (held over from the last edition) pictures the 1916 battlefields in the foggy dawn with ground guns bringing down a German black ace from aerial combat with a French craft above the audience.

The illusionist, Arturo Brachetti, master of the quick change; the obese cantatrice, Bertha, whose whirling operatic solos are interrupted by indignant pistol shots; the aerial performer Cariastis, who dangles from her trapeze (no nets) are among the specialty numbers, and a capsule "Carmen" is the spectacle's piece de resistance.

As the Bizet heirs retain the rights to his famous score — even the film, "Carmen Jones", was refused showing in France — Jean-Jacques Debout has composed the music for this neo-Carmen, with lyrics by Roger Dumas, which retells the Merimee tale of cigarette girl, bullfighter and jealous soldier. Herma Vos is its gypsy temptress.

The Molly Molloy-Gianin Loringett choreography has inexhaustible zest. Pierre Simonini's decor is witty and imaginative and Rosello's costuming of striking dazzle. A revue of exuberance and originality, guaranteed to please even the most blase, has arrived at the Paradis Latin.

Opera

Pergolesi's Serious Side Gets a Hearing in Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT) — The concert performance of Pergolesi's *opera seria* "**Adriano in Siria**" by the adventurous lyric department of Radio France may very well turn out to be one of the first public indications of an important new dig in the field of musical archaeology.

Giovanni Battista Pergolesi, who died in 1736 at the age of 26, is known today primarily for his comic intermezzo "La serva padrona," regarded as being of seminal importance for Italian comic opera, and for a Stabat Mater composed in the last year of his life. But some reference works credit him with a total of 15 operas in various genres, a suspicious degree of productivity for one who died so young.

For scholars, one of the problems is getting straight what is by Pergolesi and what was falsely attributed to him during his posthumous popularity. In performance, the problems — at least in *opera seria* — are those shared by the works of Handel and other early 18th-century composers: highly florid vocal music beyond the reach of most modern singers, dramatic anachronisms posed by castrato and travesty roles, stilted librettos, and an all-round aesthetic gap.

By pure coincidence, Professor Barry Brook — who among other things is a key man in something called the Pergolesi Research Center in New York — found himself in town on the same day as this performance of "Adriano." His center is coordinating the work of a handful of Pergolesi experts around the world toward a new critical edition of the composer's works. He had not known of the performance beforehand, nor had the radio known of the existence of his research project. Indeed, Jean-Pierre Marty, head of the radio's opera program, gave a hilarious account of his frantic efforts to lay hands on one of the two known manuscripts of the work, in Naples and London.

The impetus for the radio performance came from a different direction — mainly the desire of the tenor Bruce Brewer to tackle the spectacular music sung at the Naples premiere in 1734 by the celebrated male soprano Caffarelli, and his conviction — contrary to the dismissal of most encyclopedists — that "Adriano" is worthwhile music. For his part, Professor Brook said that "Adriano" is one of the operas that can with reasonable certainty be attributed entirely to Pergolesi.

In addition, there seems to be some interest — through conductor Vittorio Negri's connection with Philips — in recording some forgotten Pergolesi works, "Olimpiade" and perhaps also "Adriano."

The Radio France performance made a good case for "Adriano," which was revealed as several cuts above the average of its period in its musical characterization, vocal expressiveness and instrumental variety, despite its Metastasio libretto of standard pseudo-historical intrigue and moralizing.

Casting is a problem in a work whose original cast had only one authentic male voice. Brewer took on the Caffarelli role of Farnaspe, albeit an octave down, not just getting the notes, two-octave-plus leaps and plunges, staccato passages and whatnot, but doing so with a suave and exhilarating assurance. The mezzo soprano Ann Murray sang ravishingly as Emirena. Farnaspe's beloved, and Philip Langridge got considerable vocal dramatics into the (real) tenor role of Osroa. The baritone Peter-Christoph Runge was an earnestly musical Adriano, but had to struggle with coloratura written for a mezzo, while Magdalena Cononovici was an acceptable if routine Sabina. Negri conducted, with evident affection but too little variety in tempo.

* * *

Brewer and the soprano Peggy Bouveret were key elements in a recent revival from the repertory of a century later — Bellini's "La Sonnambula" — at the Municipal Theater of Dijon, not ordinarily a capital of French operatic activity. The interest lay in jacking the music up to the original key, meaning that it was sung from a whole tone to a major third higher than in usual transpositions. The result, despite a preposterously "modern" staging, was something like cleaning the patina off an old master to reveal its original, brighter colors.

The London Stage

'The Club' Scores as Sport Putdown

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Feb. 6 (IHT) — The idea of a soccer team as a microcosm of and metaphor for some sort of broader society will be familiar to anyone who saw David Storey's "The Changing Room" or "This Sporting Life." What makes David Williamson's "The Club" (which the Nimrod Theatre of Australia has brought to Hampstead) a little different is that it is set in Melbourne and is concerned with fouls in the boardroom rather than on the field.

Generally and rightly regarded as Australia's most distinguished dramatist, Williamson is probably still best known for "Don's Party," which took a less than loving look at public and private politics down under. "The Club" takes a fractionally broader view of humanity, and in it a company of six (all male, naturally) spends a good deal of time and energy exploding the myth of the good sport.

The club itself is in Melbourne and deep trouble; once great, it is now on a losing streak, having overpaid for one player and undertrained several others. Internecine warfare has therefore broken out between the club's chairman, his trainer, his predecessor and his administrator who, with two players, form the entire cast. Football is clearly a religion in Melbourne as elsewhere, and Williamson admits us to a kind of spectators' box from where we are allowed to witness the internal wrangles that lead to one forced resignation and the faint surprising chance of victory ahead.

True, Williamson has given us a cross section of stereotypes, though that charge could also be leveled at the authors of "12 Angry Men" and "That Championship Season," two other sterling scripts dealing with closed environments. Here we have the drunk (Ron Haddrick, in marvelous form), the bankrupt, the one who got landed by mistake with 100,000 Taiwanese toasters, the one who lives only for the game, the one who can't bear the game, and the chairman who unwisely beat up a stripper during some club celebrations. Not that it would have mattered if the team had been doing well at the time.

There is nothing, well, not a lot, that is specifically Australian about "The Club," and you could argue that it needn't be about footballers either. In the end, it's a play about an escape into sport, about how sport reflects the worst rather than the best of people, and about the fact that if you collect a bunch of male chauvinist hypocrites together in one room, the realization that they are meant to be in charge of a team becomes curiously irrelevant.

As if aware that this may be too chilly a view to sustain for two and a half hours in a theater, Williamson finds streaks of lovability in almost all his men and gives them each a kind of set-piece attempt at self-justification. He also allows his play to drift off into a kind of B-picture ending about the good of the game and the need to win, in what I sincerely hope is meant to be ironic counterpoint to the shenanigans that have gone on just before.

But in John Bell's tight and taut production the Nimrod company is a constant joy to behold: six star players who have miraculously formed themselves into a losing team, and all of whom brilliantly convey the image of pygmies desperately trying to climb onto each other's backs in order to stab.

* * *

At the National's Cottesloe Theatre, Bill Bryden continues his O'Neill season with "Hughie," the 50-minute duologue written in 1941 but never allowed to be performed in its author's lifetime. O'Neill's doubts about the play are hard to fathom. True, it's not another "Iceman" (to be seen later in the season) but it remains a touching, hugely theatrical sketch about a failed Runyonesque gambler returning to the flophouse hotel to reminisce to the new night porter about his predecessor, the late Hughie of the title.

Burgess Meredith created the key role of the gambler and always made it seem that the play was a monologue. Stacy Keach, who plays the part now (and played it first in London as a acting student in 1965) is but half of a team wonderfully completed by Howard Goorney as the deadpan night porter who finally agrees to step into Hughie's old role, that of giver of confidence to the gambler.

Like almost all of O'Neill, "Hughie" is about failure and the desperate search for the kindness of strangers; Erie Smith (named after his Pennsylvania birthplace) is the unacceptable face of Runyon's Nicely-Nicely Johnson. For him the crap games have all stopped, the knives are out, and the only refuge is this tacky hotel lobby where once he was able to convince Hughie that he was a winner. And now Hughie is gone. In a way, as Erie admits, theirs was a love story and "since Hughie got taken to the hospital, nothing's gone right."

Not a lot went right before that either, but now there's a new night porter in this hotel under the El tracks, and the fantasy life has to be told all over again to a man who might not fall for it. In the end of course he does, and the gambling can begin again even if Erie does have to lay out all the cash for both players.

"Hughie" is an obituary and a swan song: a slight, slim, infinitely touching living gambler and a lament for a dead night porter we have never been allowed to meet, but who by the end of the evening we know as well as, perhaps better than, either of the men on stage.

Col. John Smith Dies at 84; Aided Rescue of U.S. Troops at the Bulge

DALLAS, Feb. 6 (AP) — Retired Col. John A. Smith, 84, whose U.S. Army division helped rescue U.S forces during the Battle of the Bulge, died yesterday.

Col. Smith was a former championship polo player and a close friend of Gen. George Patton and humorist Will Rogers. A native of San Antonio, Col. Smith retired from the Army in 1949.

He was a leader of the 3d Army Division in World War II and liberated five Belgian cities in 10 days in 1944 before crossing into Germany in 1945.

He also served as chief of staff of the 3d Armored Division, a unit assigned to Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army, which joined Gen. Patton in breaking through to rescue U.S. Army forces trapped in Bastogne, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge in late 1944.

William J. Froelich

O'NEILL, Neb., Feb. 6 (AP) — William J. Froelich, 78, the prosecutor in the case that sent Al Capone to prison, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack.

Jean Brisse St. Macrary

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP) — Jean Brisse St. Macrary, 77, a dwarf who fought all his life for an end to prejudice against the estimated 10,000 dwarfs in France, has died.

He won his doctorate of law degree being thrown out of college on the pretext that he could never pass examinations. He was an expert on rural economy, a vice president of the Congress of French Notaries and a counsellor at the French Ministry of Justice.

He founded the Association of Small Persons to aid dwarfs and wrote an autobiography and plea for humane treatment of dwarfs.

Mary Elizabeth Von Mach

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP) — Mary Elizabeth Von Mach, 84, Michigan's first woman pilot and a pioneer in long-distance flying, died Monday. Miss Von Mach competed against Amelia Earhart in the first all-woman crosscountry air race in 1929.

Leon Sangster Fiske

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 6 (AP) — Retired Vice Adm. Leon Sangster Fiske, 85, the last naval governor of Guam, died last week.

A native of Bangor, Maine, Vice Adm. Fiske commanded the cruiser Savannah off North Africa for a time in World War II. In 1948 he became deputy high commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

E. Germany to Mark Bombing of Dresden

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — East Germany will stage a mass rally in Dresden on Feb. 13 to mark the 35th anniversary of the destruction of the city by British and U.S. bombers, the official ADN news agency said today.

The 24-hour air attack near the end of World War II killed more than 35,000 people and left the city center in rubble. East Germany has always condemned U.S. and British bombing raids on major German cities and claimed the Soviet Army sought to preserve life and property in its offensive against Nazi Germany.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — The Chieftans will be at Fairfield Halls Feb. 8 and the same night Robin Trower is at the Odeon Hammersmith. The Ramones are at the Rainbow on the 9th; Larry Adler at the Pizza Express the 10th; Spyro Gyra at Fairfield Halls the 11th; The Pointer Sisters at Odeon Hammersmith the 12th, Iggy Pop at the Palais de Dance the same night and Paul Brady at the Venue on the 14th. Johnny Griffin is the feature attraction every night except Sundays at Ronnie Scott's.

ON TOUR — Nana Mouskouri is in West Berlin Feb. 11 at the International Conference Centre Auditorium 1 at 8 p.m. and in Munich on the 12th and 13th at the Kongressaal of the Deutsches Museum, also at 8 p.m. both evenings.

BERN — Vince Benedetti's Jersey Bounce quintet, featuring Pony Poindexter, will be at the Club de Ville Feb. 14-15.

PARIS — Rhoda Scott is appearing nightly at the Club St. Germain at 10:30, midnight and 1:30. The club is closed on Sundays. Count Basie sidemen Al Grey and Jimmy Forrest are at the Hotel Meridien every night starting at 10. Jack Hammer is at the Don Camillo and Betty Mars at the Eiffel Tower. Frank Wright is at the Riverbop Jazz Feb. 7-9. The group Chaleur at the Salle Martin Luther King Feb. 8-9 at 8:30 p.m. The Boomtown Rats are at the Palace Feb. 11 at 8, followed the next night by Sun Ra at the same time. Rainbow is at the Parc des Expositions Hall 6 Feb. 12 at 8 p.m. Susanna Rinaldi is at the Olympia through Feb. 12, every evening at 9.

— FRANK VAN STRAKLE

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- TO FIND THE PROPER INFORMATION is a vital thing. To manage the information is to be responsible. To be able to share information is to be efficient. I have got a very diversified experience on a national and international level. Fully mature, I have a very good health (I practice jogging every morning). I am mainly a highly qualified generalist (Sciences, Human Sciences, Data processing). I am more interested in a type of situation than in a type of product or activity. *Ref.: 10/Cadres/ICB.*
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg. Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —									
43¼	29⅛	ACF	2.24		5.4	5	143	42⅜	41¼	41½	— ⅛
18¾	14⅛	AMF	1.24		8.3	6	153	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
21⅝	12½	AM Intl	.28		1.5	172	278	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
12¼	9½	APL	1		9.1	50	12	11	11	11	
40⅜	31⅜	ARA	1.82		5.2	7	574	35¼	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
54⅞	23½	ASA	3.15e		6.1		652	52⅜	51¾	52	+1
12⅜	8¼	ATO	.60		5.0	4	36	12¼	11⅞	12	
31½	17	AVX s	.25		.8	17	127	30⅜	29¾	30	— ½
43⅜	29½	Abbt lb	1		2.5	13	1371	46⅜	39¾	39⅝	
34½	17½	AcmeC	1.40		4.4	7	38	32½	32	32	— ⅜
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg	.04		1.1	6	27	3⅝	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
14½	10¾	AdaEx	1.49e		12.		27	13	12⅜	12⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl	.20e		4.0	90	58	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
46⅞	30⅞	AMD n				17	648	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+2¼
36⅞	28⅝	AetL f	1.80		5.1	5	1495	35⅞	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
28⅛	19¼	Ahmans	1.20		6.0	4	50	20½	20	20	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen					36	2¾	2¾	2¾	
42⅛	25	AirPrd	.80		2.0	10	727	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅜
28¾	18	AirbFrt	1.20		5.9	8	43	20½	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅜	Akzona	.80		5.7	7	98	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8¾	6½	AlaP dpf	.87		13.		16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
87½	67	AlaP pf	9		13.		z40	68	68	68	
80	62¼	AlaP pf	8.28		13.		z640	63½	63	63	— ½
15¾	13⅜	Alasco	1.48		9.9	8	9	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	15⅞	Alaskin	.80		1.9	30	133	42	40¾	41½	— ½
36	27	Albany s	1		3.2	9	24	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅜	Alberto	.36		3.6	11	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20		2.9	8	527	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
63⅜	32⅜	Alcoa	2.40		4.1	6	x1511	60	58¼	58½	+ ¼
37¼	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40a		4.1	7	140	34¾	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	6	Alexdr	.40		5.6	7	40	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
34⅝	20	AlgCo	1.08a		4.0	6	17	27⅛	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
28⅜	22	AlaCp pf	2.86		12.		1	25¾	23¾	23¾	
36⅞	15⅜	AlgLud	1.40		3.9	6	542	35½	35	35½	+ ¾
54¼	31¾	AlgLd pf	3		5.7		143	53	52	53	+1½
22⅜	18⅛	AlgLd pf	2.19		11.		9	19¼	19¼	19⅛	
18	14⅛	AlgPw	1.80		12.	7	474	15¾	14¾	14⅝	— ¼
17¼	13⅜	AllenGp	s .3		6.9	6	80	14¾	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
57½	24	Allergan	.60		1.1	26	270	57¾	57	57½	— ⅛
58¾	28½	AlldCh	2		3.6		779	55¾	54¾	55¼	+ ¾
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt	.86		6.6	7	19	13⅜	13	13	
22⅛	14	AlldPd	.60		2.1	9	7	19¼	19	19⅛	
27½	20⅜	AlldSbr	1.70		7.6	5	226	22¼	22¼	22¼	
38⅜	29⅜	AllisCh	2		6.7	23	201	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	12	AllrAu	.64b		3.9	9	21	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	AlphPr	.72		4.2	7	10	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
64½	48⅜	Alcoa	3.20		5.2	4	2218	61¾	60¾	61	— ⅜
34½	16	AmISug	1		3.3	10	48	31¼	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
54⅛	35½	Amax s	2.40		4.7	9	1447	52¼	51¾	51¾	
71¼	45½	Amax pf	3		4.5		61	68	67	67	—3½
32⅛	19	Amrce	1.32		5.3	6	19	x25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
53	33	Amrce pf	2.65		5.3		2	41	41	41	+ ¼
57½	25½	AHess	1.60		2.7	5	3459	u59¾	56⅝	59¼	+3⅜
53½	14¼	Asarco	1.40a		1.9	7	x2958	u53¼	50¾	53½	+3⅛
45½	32⅜	AshOil	2.20		5.4	6	187	40⅝	40⅜	40½	— ¼
42⅛	33	AshOl pf	4.50		11.		1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
23⅜	15¾	AsdDG	1.50		7.2	7	324	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
22⅛	17⅛	Athlone	1.40		7.0	5	19	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	16¾	AtCYE	1.84		11.	7	46	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
100	57⅜	AtlRich	3.40		3.3	11	2036	u102¼	97⅝	102½	+4⅜
119¼	68⅜	AtlRc pf	2.80		2.3		11	u121	116½	120¾	+4¼
24	11	AtlasCp					73	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
41	28⅝	AutoOte	.64		1.6	16	66	39	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp	1.20		4.5	3	3302	27¾	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
59	39½	Avco pf	3.20		5.9		5	54	54	54	+ ⅛
74	49½	Avco pf	4.20		6.2		1	67¾	67½	67½	+2½
22¾	15⅜	Avery	.72		3.2	9	10	381	u23¼	22¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	16⅜	Avnet	.80		2.9	7	104	28¼	27¾	27⅝	— ½
53¾	35	Avon	2.80		7.9	8	1723	36¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
28½	10	Avdin			18		96	27	26¼	27	+1
		— B—B—B —									
63¾	10½	BAV Llq	52c				2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mtg					19	2⅛	2	2	
13⅜	7	Bache	.50a		4.0	9	82	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
65	31	BakrInt	.60		.9	19	336	65	64¾	65	+ ½
24⅜	16½	Baldwn	.20		1.2	11	64	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
48½	20¼	Baldwin	1.20		3.3	7	74	36	35	36	+1
28⅞	20¾	BallCo	1.40		6.0	5	81	24⅜	23¾	23½	— ⅛
43⅜	23⅛	BallyMf s	.10		.3	22	1033	32¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
26	21⅛	BallGE	2.44		11.	6	142	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
49	40½	Balt pf	B4.50		11.		x100	42	42	42	
35½	18¼	BanCal	.92		2.8	7	65	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅞
19⅛	12¼	Bandag	.60		3.3	9	64	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
30	19⅛	BangPnl	.80		2.7	5	93	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅛
40¼	27⅜	BankP pf	2		5.0		2	40	40	40	+2
42¼	31⅜	BkNY	2.72		6.5	5	107	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
16⅞	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16		8.4	4	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	34	BnkAm	1.32		5.3	6	1376	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
48⅜	33	BankTr	3.20		7.5	5	128	44½	43⅝	44	
26	22¾	BkTr pf	2.50		11.		28	23½	23	23	— ⅛
49	40	BkTr pf	4.22		10.		8	41¾	41½	41½	— ¼
14	7⅜	Banner	1.4		13.1	0	66	11¾	10⅞	11	
58¾	24⅞	Barber	1.60		3.2	11	46	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	11	BardC	.36		2.6	11	232	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s .80		4.4	5	43	18¾	17⅞	18	
22⅝	18⅜	BarnBk	n 1		4.5	6	96	22¾	22	22¼	
26⅜	14⅜	BarryWr	.52		2.0	13	184	u26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
40	23½	Bausch s	1		2.8	11	308	36⅜	35½	35½	— ⅜
49½	35⅜	BaxtTrv	.50		1.2	13	1250	42¾	41¾	42	+ ⅛
10⅜	3½	BayCalP					101	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	18¾	BayShG	2.20		9.3	7	25	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	BaykCa	.48		3.5	7	8	u13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
30	26	Bearing	.92		3.1	8	29	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg. Prev. Close
24¼	19⅜	BeatFd	1.20		5.5	8	868	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
49½	40¾	Beatr pf	3.38		7.7		7	44½	44½	44½	— ⅜
32½	20	Beckm	.32		1.0	18	485	32	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
34½	27⅜	BectnD	.92		2.8	11	229	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	— ⅜
63	22	Beech	1		1.7	17	556	62	60	60⅛	— ⅜
16	4⅜	Beker					7	15⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
47¾	24⅜	BelcoPt	1		2.2	8	460	46¾	45⅝	46⅜	+1⅛
30⅜	21¾	Belden	1.60		5.6	5	50	29	28⅝	28⅝	
9	6⅜	BeldnH	.36b		5.2	6	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
29⅜	14⅜	BellHow	.96		3.3	18	218	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
15	6¼	BellInd	.20a		1.5	7	40	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅜	BellCd	g s1.64				13	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
30½	21¾	Bemis	1.40		5.0	5	51	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
55⅜	36⅛	Bendix	2.84		5.5	7	459	51¾	50⅝	51¼	
32⅛	22⅛	BenfCp	2		8.6	5	252	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
45½	36	Benef pf	4.30		12.		6	36½	36	36	— ¾
19⅞	2⅜	BengPt				41	3224	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
7¼	3	BerkHy				15	65	5½	5¼	5⅜	
42⅜	25	BestPd	.24		1.1	7	145	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	19½	BethSt	1.60		6.4	4	1002	25½	25	25⅛	
47¾	31⅜	BlgThr	.58		1.9	15	156	45¾	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	14⅜	Binney	.92		4.0	11	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
29¼	16⅜	BisFSL	s.80		3.5	6	125	24⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
25¼	18	BlackDr	.76		3.4	9	875	22¼	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s	1		5.2	6	84	19¼	d18½	19¼	+ ⅛
25½	15⅜	Blhsl	1.10		5.6	6	21	19⅝	19½	19½	
27¾	21¼	BlckHR	1.60		6.1	10	42	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	22½	BlueB	1.80		4.9	6	58	36⅜	36½	36½	+ ¼
6	¾	BobbieBr				5	71	3¾	3¾	3¾	
68⅞	37¼	Boeing	s1.80		2.7	9	3476	67⅞	66	67⅜	+ ½
40⅝	29¾	BoiseC	1.56		4.8	6	193	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	+ ¼
27⅞	23	Borden	1.82		7.6	6	169	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
37⅞	26¾	BorgW	2.30		6.8	5	224	u38¼	35	38⅜	+ 1⅛
8¾	4⅛	Borrmn	.20e		4.6	8	20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
24½	19⅛	BosEd	2.72		13.	6	47	21¾	21	21½	— ⅛
86¼	70	BostE	pf8.88		13.		x220	70	70	70	
11⅜	9	BostE	pr1.17		13.		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14	11	BostE	pr1.46		13.		4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	Brdnff	.20		2.0	12	521	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅜	BrigSt	1.20a		5.0	7	77	24	23¾	24	+ ½
39¼	31	BrlsM	1.44		4.3	10	1217	34½	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	35½	BristM	pf 2		5.3		12	38¾	38	38	
35¼	18⅛	BritPet	1.02e		3.0	7	1007	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+1⅜
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08		7.1	7	9	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
25	18¾	BkyUG	2.22		11.	7	86	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
17½	12⅝	BkUGp	pf2.44		13.		4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
30¼	16⅜	BwnSh	1		3.5	7	13	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
30	9¾	Brwnn	.30		1.1	8	197	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
28¾	22½	BrwnGp	2		7.8	4	188	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅜	BwnFer	.20		4.2	10	342	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅜	Brnswk	.80		5.8	6	446	14⅛	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
30	24⅝	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.5		10	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
33½	17½	BrushW	s 1		3.3	10	67	30½	29⅝	30½	+ ⅛
25	16½	BucyEr	.88		4.9	7	264	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
46⅜	37	ChsM	pf7.40		11.		2	68	68	68	+1
17½	15⅞	BuffFrs	1		5.6	9	119	u19½	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	9¼	Bundy	1		9.8	7	49	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
19½	15¼	BunkrH	1.96		13.		3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
32⅜	19	BunkR	1.20		4.1	8	366	29¾	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
32	21½	BnkR	pf1.50		5.1		6	29½	29⅜	29⅜	
20	15	Burlind	1.40		7.8	7	x250	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
72	36½	BurlNo	2.10		3.7	6	1020	u78	72½	78	+6
7½	5⅜	BrlNo	pf .50		9.2		6	6	6	6	
63⅜	27⅜	BrlNo	pf2.85		4.2		113	u67½	64¼	67⅜	+3⅜
34½	21¼	Burrgh	1		3.0	11	44	34½	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
87½	64⅜	Burrgh	2.60		2.3	11	568	79¼	77¾	78¼	— ⅜
30¼	14	Buttrin	s.80		2.8	15	47	29½	28¾	29	
17¾	7⅞	Buttes				96	195	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —									
43⅜	27	CBI Ind	s1a		2.4	15	128	42¾	40¾	41	—1½
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.80		5.5	7	691	51¾	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	6	CCI				7	216	10¾	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅜	CLC				27	41	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
18¾	10⅜	CNA Fn					4	52	17¾	17	
22¾	15¼	CNA pf	1.10		5.2		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
11⅜	9¼	CNAf	1.14c		11.		37	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
37	19⅝	CPC				9	668	u37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅜	CP Nat	1.88		12.	9	16	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	
28½	16¼	CTS	.80		4.1	8	305	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
63	34	CabotC	1.60		2.6	8	26	60¾	59¾	60⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	9⅝	Cadence				6	25	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
36½	13¾	Caesars	s			25	1313	17¾	17	17¾	— ⅛
42¼	15⅛	Callhn	.50a		1.2	16	535	41⅜	40½	41	+1¼
7¼	2⅞	CamerB				8	45	4¼	4¼	4¼	
35½	17	CmRL	g s.60a		1.8		144	33¾	32¾	33¼	+ ½
34⅜	27¼	GamSp	1.90		4.0	7	142	30½	29½	29¾	— ½
27⅜	19⅜	CampT	1.08		3.9	10	481	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
40	19¼	CdPac	pf.70a				914	37¼	36	37¼	+ ⅜
10	7	CanalR	.16		1.7	6	140	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
27¼	18⅛	CanMNI	n1.16a		4.8	6	16	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
49⅜	36¼	CapCits	.20		.4	10	115	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
24⅜	18⅜	CapHold	1.08		5.5	7	195	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅜	Carlng	s .10				2098	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
29⅜	18¼	Carlisle	s.90		3.7	6	25	25	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
29½	21⅞	Carnat	1.50		6.1	7	180	24⅝	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
61	46¾	CaroCO	5		10.		z110	50	50	50	— ¼
8¾	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44		5.2	5	61	8⅛	8½	8½	
22⅜	16¾	CarPw	2.08		12.	9	242	17¾	16⅞	17¼	
35⅝	24¾	CarTec	1.90		6.2	6	125	31⅛	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
13	10¾	CarrGn	.75a		6.1		5	12½	12½	12½	
21⅜	14⅜	CarrPt	1.10		5.6	6	11	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
20⅜	15¼	CarthW	1.10		6.2	7	57	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
34½	26¾	CarthW	pf 2		6.8		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
8¾	6½	CartWal	.40		4.8	9	33	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅜	7½	CascNG	.92		8.4	6	21	11	10¾	11	
19	13	CastCk	.80b		5.7	12	134	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅜
61¾	30⅞	CatrpT	2.10		3.8	10	1230	55⅝	54¾	54¾	—1¼
17¾	11¼	CecoCp	.75		4.9	4	63	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
50	39¾	Celanse	3.20		6.9	5	85	47	46	46⅞	— ⅛
48¾	39	Celan	pf4.50		11.		1	40	40	40	— ¼
8⅜	3⅜	Cenco				7	250	7¼	7¼	7¼	
47⅜	18¼	Centex	.25		.4	16	112	44½	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
14½	12¾	CenSolW	1.50		12.	6	558	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	17½	CentrlSy	2.16		12.	5	37	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
17½	14⅝	CentrlLt	1.70		12.	6	27	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
46½	37	CnILt	pf4.50		12.		z60	37½	37½	37½	— ½
28¾	24	CnILt	pf2.87		11.		z4100	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
27	20½	CnILt	pf2.62		12.		z350	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
14½	11½	CentIPS	1.36		12.	6	86	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
58¾	21⅜	CenLgE				3	610	189	55⅛	55¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg. Prev. Close
19	13¼	CalgPal	1.08		7.8	6	1065	14	13¾	13⅞	
10⅜	7½	CallAlk	.72		9.8	5	94	8	7⅞	8	
18⅜	10⅜	CallinF	.32		2.6	6	96	12⅜	12	12¼	
27	18½	CalPen	1.40		6.7	5	348	21½	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
54	34	CalInd	2.50		5.0	6	87	50¾	49¾	50	— ⅛
42¾	25¼	ColGas	2.56		6.0	10	1061	42¾	41½	42⅜	+1¼
37¼	18¼	ColuPct	.42e		1.2	9	138	35½	35	35	— ⅛
26½	20⅛	ColSCh	2.32		11.	7	241	21	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
105	91	CSO	pf10.52		11.		z90	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
64¼	34⅛	CmbEn	2.40		3.9	11	219	61½	61	61½	+1¼
15⅜	8½	CmbEq	.07i				234	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
17	14⅜	Comdls	n.28		1.8	10	20	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
26¾	19⅞	CmwE	2.68		13.	8	1111	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	6½	CWE	wtA				2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
20¼	15¼	CWE	pf 1.42		9.2		4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
20½	14⅜	CWE	pf 1.90		13.		17	15	15	15	— ¼
21¼	15¼	CWE	pf 2.13		13.		9	16	15¾	16	
26¾	19⅜	CWE	pf 2.37		12.		3	19¾	d19¾	19¾	— ¼
28⅞	23	CWE	pf 2.87		12.		6	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
89½	64	CWE	pf 8.40		13.		z280	66	64½	66	+2
47¼	35½	Comsat	2.30		5.7	8	154	40⅝	40½	40½	+ ⅛
34¼	15⅜	CoPsyc	.60		1.8	16	58	u34½	34¼	34⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	15¼	CmpPS	1.88		7.2	6	16	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
48¼	28¾	Compgr	.28		.9	8	248	30¾	29¾	30	— ⅛
24⅛	10½	CompSci				17	289	23¾	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	23½	Cptvsn	s			29	233	53	51⅜	52	— ⅛
19½	15½	ConAg	s 1.34		7.0	6	7	19¼	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
48½	25	ConeMf	2		5.2	5	41	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
39½	31¾	ConnGn	n1.32		3.7	6	80	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ½
27½	17	ConnN	2		8.2	16	43	24¾	24½	24½	
55⅜	28¼	Conoco	1.80		3.7	52	130	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
22¾	12½	ConrOil	.80		3.7	52	120	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
24⅜	21	ConEd	2.68		12.	5	796	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
48½	35	ConEd	pf4.65		13.		z420	36¼	36	36½	—1
50	39¼	ConEd	pf 5		12.		7	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
27¼	21½	ConPds	1.76		7.3	6	221	24½	23⅞	24	— ⅛
64	54	ConP	pf4.50		7.9		9	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
28¼	22⅝	CnsFrt	1.30		5.4	5	55	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
47¼	36	CnsNG	3.24		6

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Chrysler, Peugeot in Talks

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Chrysler said today it is negotiating with PSA Peugeot-Citroen on a variety of cooperative measures to strengthen the French automaker's U.S. market position in exchange for a $100 million loan.

Chrysler said the two had signed a memorandum of intent to try to reach the necessary agreements by June 1.

Ultimately, the trade association announced in today's memorandum of intent could result in U.S. production by Chrysler of a car based on studies already made by Peugeot, Europe's largest automaker. Such a car could be marketed here under both Chrysler and Peugeot nameplates, Chrysler said.

Peugeot also may eventually supply diesel engines to Chrysler, the company said.

Understandings also will be sought on ways Chrysler can help Peugeot beef up its U.S. marketing apparatus and the variety of its imported vehicle offerings.

Chrysler owns approximately 15 percent of Peugeot's outstanding stock. That equity will be used as security for the $100 million short-term loan, which Chrysler said would serve as badly needed interim financing while it pulls together the $1.43 billion in private funds it needs to qualify for $1.5 billion in U.S. loan guarantees.

Chrysler received the shares in August, 1978 as partial payment when Peugeot-Citroen took over the American automaker's European activities. The loan agreement is subject to the approval of Chrysler's creditors.

Chrysler said that if the two firms are unable to reach agreement on the new association by June 1, Peugeot will be given an option to buy back the 1.8 million shares by the end of the year.

The value of the stock is about $110 million at current prices on the Paris Bourse. The sale of its Peugeot holdings has long been considered as one ready means for Chrysler to raise some of the cash it desperately needs this year to stay afloat.

The agreement, unlike the recently announced trade association between the French state-owned automaker Renault and American Motors Corp., would not involve a purchase by Peugeot of Chrysler stock. Both companies would remain firmly independent.

'Peugeot Partners'

Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca said the two parties signed a letter of intent to try to reach the necessary agreements by June 1.

"This signing of this letter of intent represents another step forward in Chrysler's recovery plan," Mr. Iacocca said. "The $100 million loan constitutes an important portion of the interim financing we need until we have the entire financial package in place.

"The potential of future cooperation on certain products and components is a strong indication of our intention to work closely with our Peugeot partners as we gear up for the markets of the 1980s," he added.

A Peugeot spokesman said the accord "will give Peugeot the possibility to attack the American market in a more aggressive way than they ever have been able to do before."

Most Analysts Expect Ford To Post 4th-Quarter Loss

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Ford Motor's escalating North American losses pushed the company into the red during the final quarter of 1979, something that has not happened in nearly five years, analysts say.

Most analysts expect the No. 2 U.S. automaker to report a net loss of at least $30-to-40 million for the fourth quarter. Net income for the year is projected to drop below $1.2 billion, or about $9.75 a share, compared with $13.35 a share a year earlier. A Ford spokesman said the company had no comment on the estimates.

While its share of the new-car U.S. market has been steadily eroding for years, so far, strong overseas earnings and a variety of tax credits have largely masked its mounting U.S. losses. Now, they are starting to show up on the bottom line.

As it struggles in the coming months to stem the flow of red ink by slashing costs, laying off white-collar workers and turning to outside financing to replenish its depleted coffers, those problems are bound to become increasingly evident.

"There isn't any question that Ford must make a lot of changes" to get "through a low earnings period" that will extend until at least 1981, says Arvid Jouppi, an analyst for John Muir & Co. Ford's internal forecasts of a $1-billion pretax loss for North American automotive operations in 1979 (IHT, Oct. 2) have been raised, sources say. The actual figure currently is closer to $1.1 billion, with more than $400 million of this coming in the fourth quarter.

Top management decided a few months ago that "in the current depressed marketplace, our house was on fire," concedes Bennett Bidwell, vice president of Ford's North America car and truck group. "So we're determined to reduce losses by cutting costs and revising (downward) our planning volumes" for vehicle output in 1980 and beyond.

For the short run, that means a cut in overall personnel costs of about 15 percent and a reduction in the North American work force of at least 5 percent.

Production Cut

Ford also is substantially scaling back its long-term production forecasts in North America, Mr. Bidwell says, to try to boost profit margins and lay the groundwork for a rebound. It is understood the company is currently forecasting car volume to remain almost flat during the last few years of the 1980s and truck volume to slow to about 3-percent annual growth.

Ford executives maintain that these programs, coupled with new products, will permit the automaker to regain lost ground. "We know what we have to do, and the strategy is already being put into practice," says a senior Ford official.

The plan envisions, among other things, production of more than 1 million newly designed, front-drive small cars annually by 1982 or 1983, along with purchase of large numbers of small diesel engines to make its cars more competitive.

Despite such optimistic talk, however, most analysts and industry experts still look for the company's North American auto operations to make losses through 1980. As a result, Ford's world-wide earnings this year are pegged at under $800 million, or $6 a share.

Such a steep earnings decline, exacerbated by record outlays for new models and more efficient plants, would force the company to secure at least $500-to-700 million in outside financing before the end of the year. "The decision already has been made in principle," says one official, but the precise amount and timing are not known at this point.


AP

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah


AP

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Power Struggle Threatens More OPEC Price Rises

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Another power struggle emerging within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is already causing disruptions in world oil markets and the inevitable, and familiar, consequence will be further increases in oil prices.

The combatants are two Western-educated oil ministers — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, long the most influential and visible of OPEC's leaders, and his new challenger, Kuwait's Sheik Ali Khalifa al-Sabah.

It was Mr. Khalifa, for instance, who orcehstrated last week's $2-a-barrel price increase by Kuwait and three other Gulf nations. The 38-year-old Mr. Khalifa, who has been oil minister for just two years, is a relative unknown outside of OPEC.

His influence was evident as the Kuwaiti-led price increase swept through OPEC, escalating as it spread, and unraveling Mr. Yamani's careful strategy to restore pricing unity to the cartel.

The Saudis have not commented directly on the Kuwaiti's brash action. But sources familiar with the developments say Mr. Yamani is furious. The Middle East Economic Survey — a Cyprus-based publication that often expresses Saudi views — reports this week that Saudi officials are so upset they are considering a reduction in Saudi Arabia's oil prices in retaliation.

Such a step, even for price-moderate Saudi Arabia, would be unprecedented in OPEC — and its effect on prices questionable. But the mere hint points up the seriousness of the pricing struggle with Kuwait.

Except for a brief six-month period when it sided with the Iranian-led majority against Saudi Arabia in the 1977 pricing split, Kuwait has been considered, publicly at least, to be a staunch member of the Saudi camp in OPEC matters. Only close observers have seen any signs of Kuwait's apparent move to strike an "independent" stance.

This move to escape the Saudi shadow "takes the form of mediation between price hawks and moderates and also Kuwait's initiative in promoting a dialogue between the Gulf and European countries," says David Lynn Price, editor of the monthly Arab Oil magazine published in the Mideast.

Mr. Khalifa quietly applied OPEC's first surcharge less than a year ago, when oil markets already were jittery because of the interruption in Iran's exports. The pricing spiral that followed Kuwait's move still shows no abatement.

Kuwait nonetheless was still numbered among the pricing moderates in a coalition put together by Saudi Arabia and Venezuela just prior to December's OPEC meeting in Caracas. Also in the group were Indonesia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the once-radical Iraq. The plan was to increase prices of these countries just prior to the Caracas meeting in an effort to take the steam out of the demands of OPEC's pricing militants — Libya and Iran — and thus restore a unified pricing-structure.

Except for Kuwait and Iraq, the moderates raised prices substantially, as planned. The Iraqis were ready to go along but waited for Kuwait. Mr. Khalifa remained silent. At a news conference after the OPEC meeting failed to reach a consensus, he offered high praise for the Saudi efforts toward a pricing compromise. Then he returned home — to announce a price increase and plans to cut 1980 oil production.

Even so, Kuwait's prices were not out of line with yet another pricing strategy that had been drafted by the Saudi-led moderates after the collapse of the Caracas talks. This called for all the moderates except the Saudis to hold January price levels. The Saudis were to increase the price of their Arab light, the OPEC benchmark crude, another $2 a barrel to $26 to get all the moderates back in line. Then, with the gap between OPEC's cheapest and highest-priced crudes narrowed again, the moderates would bank on sluggish markets to restrain further increases by OPEC's militants.

But the Saudi advance 10 days ago to $26 a barrel for Arab light produced an unexpected backlash, thanks to Mr. Khalifa. Kuwait also promptly posted another $2-a-barrel increase on its oil. Joining this surprising move, publicly announced only by Mr. Khalifa, was Iraq, Qatar and the UAE.

Venezuela and Indonesia, the remaining moderates in the Saudi group, have since enacted their own $2 increases.

Observers say that whatever Mr. Yamani eventually decides to do, these events have injected a new degree of uncertainty into the already-tumultuous world oil markets. One result is that "Saudi Arabia's price 'leadership' seems even further eroded," reports this week's issue of Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

Mr. Khalifa may have provided the chief clue to the role he envisioned for himself some months ago, during bargaining with companies over supplies. He told officials of one company that Mr. Yamani has "had it as the leading voice" of OPEC. The minister was quoted as adding, "I am going to step into the breach, and I am going to be the Arab voice in OPEC."

U.S. Bond Prices Plummet

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 — Bond prices plunged for the second day today in what one dealer called "chaotic conditions" characterized by almost a total lack of bids as investors fled the fixed-income markets.

Prices yesterday fell 2 points or more on average on long-term Treasury issues in what is being called "Black Tuesday" and prices continued sliding today.

"The very, very sharp decline is characterized by an almost total lack of bids for all issues," said one bond dealer. He cited the "uncertainty over the government financing this week and the apparent resiliency of the economy in general" as contributing to a selloff that he said was "chaotic."

The Treasury's 10⅜s of 2009, perhaps the single most widely followed fixed-income issue, was about 1½ points lower today at 88 7/16 asked where they yield about 11.78 percent. It puts the net loss in this issue so far in 1980 at more than 14 points — the equivalent of $140 for every $1,000 face amount.

The sharp drop in prices yesterday drove interest rates on Treasury and corporate bonds to their highest levels in financial history as investors became increasingly convinced that the federal government had decided to abandon the fight against inflation.

New 3½-year Treasury notes sold at a record yield of 11.98 percent and Bell System bonds at a record 12.70 percent. Last Friday, securities dealers had estimated that the notes would yield 11.40 percent, a rate they raised to 11.63 percent Monday. With yesterday's steep decline, dealers discovered no interest in purchasing the notes at a yield much below 12 percent. The notes opened trading today at 99 15/32 bid, 99 19/32 asked where their yield climbed to about 12.02 percent.

The Treasury is scheduled to sell $2 billion of 7¼-year notes this afternoon and $2 billion of 30-year bonds tomorrow.

"This is the roughest market we've ever had," the head of one corporate bond underwriting syndicate said. "It's brutal."

Prices of fixed-income securities have declined almost without interruption since early January as investors have shifted to the view that the economy is not headed into a recession and that demand for borrowed funds will remain strong. Furthermore, the government's budget message convinced many that no headway would soon be made in dampening inflation.

Some large institutional investors were reportedly offering substantial blocks of bonds for sale, and the heavier supply pushed prices lower.

"We've never had psychology this bearish without some particular incident," said David Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co. "It's just a progression of negative sentiment feeding on itself."

Lawrence Kudlow, economist for Bear, Stearns & Co., suggested that at least part of the fall was caused by banks selling securities to raise funds to meet strong loan demand. "It's my hunch that commercial banks are selling government securities," he said, noting that commercial and industrial loans at large banks nationally have risen at a 24-percent annual clip, seasonally adjusted, in the past five weeks.

Morgan Stanley said that Ohio Bell Telephone's $175 million of 40-year debentures was doing "remarkably well" and estimated that .70 percent of the issue was sold. Institutional investors, however, asserted that the offering was about 40-percent sold, a percentage that the underwriters described as "just dead wrong."

The Ohio Bell offering was priced to yield 12.81 percent — the most expensive public borrowing yet done by the Bell System, topping the 11.47 percent previous high.

IBM Unveils 'Computing System,' Aimed at Small-Computer Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT) — International Business Machines, the latest entrant in the tiny market for computers designed for small businesses, introduced yesterday its smallest and least-expensive data-processing system yet.

IBM's 5120 Computing System is a typewriter-sized machine that offers all the computing power of a system that 20 years ago would have weighed a ton and filled a 20-by-30-foot room.

The 5120 features a nine-inch television-type display screen, typewriter keyboard and two disk-drive memories with a storage capacity of 2.4 million characters of information. It is available for as little $9,340, and with an optional 120-character-per-minute printer, sells for around $13,500.

The small-computer market is one whose potential is only now beginning to be tapped.

The market once was the exclusive preserve of such companies as Tandy Corp.'s Radio Shack subsidiary and Apple Computer. But recently, giants such as Digital Equipment and Hewlett-Packard have introduced lower-priced computers.

Rails, Oils Lead Wall St. Prices Higher

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Reuters) — Strength in oil and rail issues pulled the New York Stock Exchange out of an early slide and prices closed higher today in the heaviest trading so far this month.

Analysts said the rails, many of which have natural resource subsidiaries, and oils were buoyed by unconfirmed market rumors of a major domestic oil find.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.21 to 881.83 but declines led advances by a small margin as volume rose to about 52 million shares, the heaviest since Jan. 31. The broader NYSE composite index rose 0.56 to 66.39.

Standard Oil of Indiana surged 5⅛ to 100 and Union Pacific, which owns Champlin Petroleum, rose four to 86. Both were cited in the rumors of a major U.S. find. However, both said there were no unannounced corporate developments.

Missouri Pacific, which is discussing a merger with Union Pacific, climbed 4⅜ to 58⅛. Burlington Northern rose six to 78 and its merger partner, St. Louis and San Francisco Railway gained 3¾ to 70½.

Among other oils, Murphy Oil, which proposed a 3-for-1 split and raised the quarterly dividend to 37½, rose seven to 107.

In corporate developments, American Investment said it received a $13-a-share cash merger proposal from a Talcott National subsidiary.

Newhouse Publications has agreed to buy the Random House publishing firm from RCA Corp. for $65 million to $70 million cash, RCA said. RCA announced last September it wanted to sell the book publisher and has been looking for a buyer since then.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Dart Industries to 50 cents a share, First National to 28, Ingersoll Rand to 83, Petrofina Canada (semiannual) to 80, Pioneer Corp. to 35, Property Trust American, which also declared an extra 25 cent dividend, to 12, Source Capitol to 60, Thomas & Betts to 43 and Turner Construction to 55.

American Stock Exchange prices gained with the index closing at 279.97, up 1.72.

Gold-Linked Paper Skyrockets in Value

France Tops Midas With 2 Bond Issues

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — The French government, a firm believer in the virtues of a gold-backed monetary system, put a gold guarantee into two bond offerings floated in 1973.

On one issue — due in 1988, the next French election year — a formula indexing both principal and interest to the price of gold in French francs was inserted. On the other, just the redemption value is tied to gold.

As the price of gold in French francs has risen 721 percent since 1973, the government is faced with the staggering prospect of having to pay the equivalent of about $25 billion to redeem two issues that were worth only $3.3 billion in 1973.

On the issue for which the interest payments are also tied to gold, the actual yield at the last interest payment date on Jan. 16, was a whopping 40 percent — 400 French francs on a bond with a face value of 1,000 francs. The original coupon, before the gold guarantee was activated, was only 70 francs per 1,000-franc bond.

The interest payments on this issue are tax free, and the government can not redeem the bonds before the scheduled maturity date, Jan. 16, 1988.

Obviously, when the government sold this bond in 1973, it not only did not know that gold would skyrocket but never anticipated that it would have to pay out any gold at all. The basic indexation provision was a guarantee that the franc would not be devalued against other European currencies.

But there was another provision that transferred the guarantee to the price of gold, in the event that the formal link between gold and currencies were ever broken. Contrary to French anticipations and predictions, that link — between gold and currencies — was formally ended by agreement within the International Monetary Fund in April, 1978.

That may explain why — among other reasons — France seems desperately interested in trying to get the link re-established. Reports from Paris suggest that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing may make a new proposal for "reform" of the international monetary system, involving a return to gold-based money, at the heads of government summit meeting in Venice this June.

The magazine L'Expansion recently cited the potential "risk" to holders of these gold-linked bonds from a possible "remonetization" of gold — that is, a return to a gold-based currency system.

Failing such a "de-activation" of the gold guarantees, according to well-informed financial circles in Paris, the government may have to sell a whopping share of the French gold stock or impose a special tax to enable it to retire the two issues.

The first issue, with a face value of 6.5 billion francs, also calls for a single lump sum repayment — unusual in government borrowings. Thus, on Jan. 16, 1988, the government will be faced with having to pay out on this one issue 45 billion francs (at present prices), or more than the government's total annual budget deficit of 35-to-40-billion francs.

The second issue did not have a trigger related to the exchange rate-gold relationship. Instead, this offering of 34-year bonds maturing in 2007 was tied to the price of the gold Napoleon. Each year, 1-34th of this issue is redeemed by lot. The 4½ percent interest is not indexed, and it is taxable.

With gold at today's phonomenal prices, the remainder of this original issue of 11.5 billion francs has a market value of 60 billion francs. Thus, the two issues are worth about 100 billion francs, 30 percent of the total French public debt outstanding.

Imports Gain Sharply as U.S. Auto Sales Rise 3.2%

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — Paced by robust import sales and an unexpectedly strong showing by General Motors, U.S. new-car sales in January rose about 3.2 percent from a year earlier for the first such increase in nine months.

Although automakers cheered the results as an indication that the worst of the autumn's sales slump may be over, they were not ready to pronounce the weak market officially dead. "It's awfully premature to say it's the end of the slump," one analyst said.

Dealers of domestic and foreign makes sold an estimated 794,490 units, up from 769,749 last year.

The five domestic producers, including Volkswagen and American Motors Corp., sold 587,739 cars, a 7.5-percent decline from the previous January. Most analysts were expecting a 20-percent drop.

The better-than-expected domestic performance was entirely the result of extraordinary sales by GM, whose sales rose 0.3 percent from January 1979 to a record for the month. Ford and Chrysler sales both fell 23 percent, and consequently the Big Three's sales as a whole dipped 8.6 percent.

Volkswagen of America's sales rose 15.8 percent and AMC's sales rose 10 percent.

GM's strong performance was entirely due to a 17.4-percent gain in the final 10 days of the month, more than erasing a decline during the first two-thirds of January. During the month, a GM cash incentive offer to dealers on some 1979 models, which had been in effect since mid-November, ended, and a dealer contest began at the Chevrolet division. Such contest beginnings and endings usually spur sales.

Included in the industry total are estimated sales of imports, which rose almost 56 percent to about 209,800 units. Toyota's sales were up 119.6 percent to 56,034 units and Nissan's rose 105.6 percent to 47,063 units. In the year-ago period, both Nissan and Toyota sales were weak and imports in general were selling at substantially slower rates.

As a whole, imports captured more than 26 percent of the U.S. new car market.

GM's overall market share last month fell to 47.9 from 49.3 percent a year earlier, Ford's fell to 16 from 21.5 percent, Chrysler's dropped to 6.8 from 9.2 percent and AMC's rose to 1.1 from 1 percent.

Toyota raised its overall market share to 7.1 from 3.3 percent a year earlier, Nissan to 5.9 from 3 percent, VW to 1.7 from 1.5 percent and Honda to 3.8 from 2.9 percent. Other importers captured 9.7 percent of the market.

Scope of FTC Study Cut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Trade Commission today announced a "substantial" cutback in the scope of its antitrust investigation of the auto industry designed to determine whether illegal "exclusionary conduct" was responsible for the continuing dominance of the market leaders, "especially General Motors."

The FTC said it decided to narrow its investigation "due to information obtained during the inquiry" and "recent changes in the industry, including the financial weakness of Chrysler, rising fuel prices and increased sales of imports."

The narrowing of the investigation, considered one of the regulatory agency's biggest projects, appears to be the most significant retreat by the FTC since Congress began work earlier this year on bills that would significantly reduce its authority.

[The FTC added that it would continue its efforts to analyze the effect of foreign competition, noting it intended to obtain relevant information from foreign firms selling cars in the United States, Reuters reported.]

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Borg-Warner

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	716.1	619.7
Profits	42.0	38.3
Per share	1.95	1.79
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2.720.	2.330.
Profits	155.6	133.8
Per share	7.25	6.24

Grumman *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	428.3	350.0
Profits	7.08	3.98
Per share	0.66	0.47
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1.490.	1.470.
Profits	19.57	19.97
Per share	2.06	2.43

* *These results replace those released earlier (IHT Jan. 27), and are slightly higher in connection with the redemption of the company's 8% debentures.*

Johns-Manville

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	618.6	454.4
Profits	20.88	34.33
Per Share	0.94	1.58
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2.300.	1.680.
Profits	91.05	121.60
Per Share	4.13	5.62

Lilly (Eli) & Co.

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	541.4	474.4
Profits	70.5	64.5
Per Share	0.97	0.89
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2.210.	1.850.
Profits	329.5	277.5
Per Share	4.52	3.81

Paccar

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	506.9	427.3
Profits	32.59	25.61
Per Share	3.95	3.11
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1.880.	1.550.
Profits	120.15	86.66
Per Share	14.57	10.51

Pan American World Airways

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	633.3	535.8
Loss	12.9	4.6
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2.480.	2.200.
Profits	76.1	118.8
Per Share	1.07	2.31

Textron

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	878.0	907.4
Profits	43.7	45.3
Per Share	1.16	1.20
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	3.400.	3.200.
Profits	169.8	168.1
Per Share	4.51	4.47

Switzerland

Fischer (George)

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1.540.	1.280.

West Germany

Siemens

Year Sept. 30	1979	1978
Revenue	28.020.	29.010.
Profits	682.	721.
1st Quar Dec. 31	1980	1979
Revenue	7.100.	6.200.
Profits	164.	144.

BAC I-II 400

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principals only

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January 1980 This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Chicago Futures

February 6, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.72	4.80½	4.53	4.60¾	—.10¼
May	4.83	4.90	4.66	4.71	—.09½
Jul	4.85½	4.95	4.70	4.74¼	—.07¾
Sep	4.95½	5.05½	4.82	4.86½	—.08
Dec	5.13½	5.22½	5.00	5.03½	—.09¼
Mar	5.26	5.35½	5.13	5.15½	—.07½

Sales Tues. 23,269.
Total open interest Tues. 64,108, up 1,621 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.78½	2.81	2.75¾	2.75¾	—.02
May	2.91½	2.94	2.88¾	2.89	—.02¼
Jul	3.00¼	3.03¼	2.98	2.98	—.02
Sep	3.07	3.10½	3.05¾	3.05¾	—.01¼
Dec	3.14	3.17¼	3.13	3.13	—.00½
Mar	3.24	3.27½	3.23	3.23½	—.00½

Sales Tues. 28,817.
Total open interest Tues. 173,146, up 3,260 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.78	6.88	6.72	6.73½	—.01½
May	7.00	7.10½	6.95	6.96	—.01½
Jul	7.21	7.31½	7.16½	7.17½	—.01
Aug	7.30½	7.40	7.24½	7.25	—.01½
Sep	7.35	7.46	7.32	7.32	—.01¾
Nov	7.41	7.55½	7.48	7.40½	+.01¼
Jan	7.57	7.71	7.56	7.56½	+.01
Mar	7.74	7.87	7.73	7.73¼	

Sales Tues. 25,881.
Total open interest Tues. 110,083, up 1,007 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	186.50	187.50	184.20	184.30	—1.30
May	191.10	193.00	189.10	189.80	— .80
Jul	196.70	199.00	195.00	195.60	— .30
Aug	199.50	200.80	195.00	195.60	— .30
Sep	201.90	204.00	200.50	200.50	
Oct	204.00	207.00	202.00	202.50	+ .30
Dec	205.50	212.50	205.00	206.20	+ .70
Jan	206.50	213.00	206.50	207.00	+ .30
Mar	210.50	216.00	210.50	211.30	+ .30

Sales Tues. 5,739.
Total open interest Tues. 49,935, up 339 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	24.45	24.87	24.35	24.36	— .05
May	24.95	25.37	24.89	24.92	+ .03
Jul	25.50	25.80	25.30	25.37	— .02
Aug	25.65	26.05	25.50	25.50	— .08
Sep	25.85	26.25	25.70	25.70	— .10
Oct	26.00	26.40	25.95	25.95	— .05
Dec	26.30	26.70	26.20	26.20	— .05
Jan	26.30	26.65	26.20	26.20	— .03
Mar	26.40	26.80	26.35	26.35	
May	26.70	26.70	26.48	26.48	— .02

Sales Tues. 9,810.
Total open interest Tues. 63,656, off 245 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.50¼	1.53	1.49½	1.50	—.00¼
May	1.59½	1.62	1.58¼	1.58½	—.00½
Jul	1.67¼	1.70	1.66½	1.66½	—.00½
Sep	1.73¾	1.75¾	1.72½	1.72½	—.00¾
Dec	1.83	1.84¾	1.82½	1.82½	

Sales Tues. 525.
Total open interest Tues. 4,774, up 117 from Mon.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 6, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	229.50	220.00	221.00	223.00	231.00	232.50
May	238.50	228.00	231.25	231.50	237.80	238.00
Aug	240.25	230.50	234.00	234.50	239.75	240.00
Oct	N.A.	232.50	235.00	235.25	241.00	241.25
10,924 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,485	1,470	1,480	1,481	1,481	1,482
May	1,477	1,465	1,475	1,476	1,478	1,479
Jly	1,479	1,469	1,478	1,479	1,483	1,484
Sep	1,496	1,483	1,492	1,494	1,498	1,502
Dec	1,525	1,515	1,517	1,519	1,528	1,531
Mar	1,553	1,546	1,546	1,549	1,555	1,560
May	1,566	1,565	1,566	1,568	1,570	1,580
2,058 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,499	1,472	1,485	1,488	1,523	1,527
May	1,513	1,485	1,506	1,510	1,537	1,539
Jly	1,532	1,510	1,526	1,527	1,556	1,557
Sep	1,550	1,530	1,544	1,545	1,575	1,577
Nov	1,557	1,538	1,544	1,545	1,575	1,584
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,550	1,573	1,580
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	1,550	1,560	1,580
6,874 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 6, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,294.00	1,295.00	1,257.00	1,259.00
3 months	1,293.00	1,294.00	1,260.00	1,261.00
Cathodes: spot	1,240.00	1,244.00	1,212.00	1,215.00
3 months	1,263.00	1,264.00	1,235.00	1,240.00
Tin: spot	7,290.00	7,300.00	7,270.00	7,280.00
3 months	7,310.00	7,315.00	7,320.00	7,325.00
Lead: spot	493.00	495.00	485.00	487.00
3 months	478.00	479.00	473.50	474.00
Zinc: spot	367.00	369.00	358.00	360.00
3 months	378.00	379.00	370.00	371.00
Silver: spot	1,700.00	1,720.00	1,565.00	1,580.00
3 months	1,750.00	1,755.00	1,595.00	1,605.00
Aluminium: spot	913.00	915.00	897.00	899.00
3 months	914.00	915.00	900.00	901.00
Nickel: spot	3,050.00	3,060.00	3,020.00	3,030.00
3 months	3,165.00	3,170.00	3,120.00	3,135.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	67.15	68.07	67.15	68.07	+1.50
Apr	71.35	71.85	71.17	71.85	+1.50
Jun	73.90	74.70	73.85	74.70	+1.50
Aug	74.00	74.60	73.75	74.57	+1.27
Oct	73.00	73.25	72.30	73.20	+1.28
Dec	73.90	74.35	73.60	74.35	+1.30
Feb	73.25	74.20	73.25	74.20	+ .95

Est. sales 24,631; sales Tues. 27,423.
Total open interest Tues. 59,225, off 580 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	85.05	86.05	85.05	86.50	+1.50
Apr	86.20	86.70	86.05	86.70	+1.50
May	86.50	87.25	86.50	87.25	+1.50
Aug	87.00	87.65	86.80	87.47	+1.32
Sep	86.60	87.10	86.50	86.95	+1.35
Oct	85.25	86.30	85.25	86.07	+1.22
Nov	86.25	87.00	86.25	86.80	+ .90

Est. sales 25,086; sales Tues. 3,612.
Total open interest Tues. 14,891, off 469 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.35	39.95	39.25	39.27	+ .17
Apr	38.80	39.27	38.60	38.90	+ .58
Jun	42.45	42.97	42.35	42.57	+ .62
Jul	43.80	44.10	43.60	43.80	+ .60
Aug	43.25	43.70	43.20	43.40	+ .63
Oct	42.60	43.00	42.60	42.75	+ .35
Dec	45.30	45.90	45.30	45.50	+ .45
Feb	46.50	46.85	46.50	46.70	+ .30
Apr	46.00	46.10	46.00	46.10	+ .10

Est. sales 7,493; sales Tues. 6,821.
Total open interest Tues. 27,009, off 360 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	41.40	42.25	41.25	41.72	+1.47
Mar	41.80	43.00	41.80	42.90	+1.25
May	43.50	44.85	43.50	44.10	+1.05
Jul	44.95	46.25	44.95	45.77	+1.50
Aug	44.60	46.00	44.60	45.05	+1.00
Feb	53.00	53.70	52.70	52.70	+ .20
Mar	53.00	53.80	53.00	53.80	

Est. sales 11,548; sales Tues. 10,010.
Total open interest Tues. 30,116, up 50 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	43.25	43.25	42.70	42.70	— .65
Apr	43.80	44.38	43.80	44.00	+ .03
Jun	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	— .10
Jul	.	.	.	44.88	
Aug	.	.	.	44.25	

Est. sales 142; sales Tues. 49.
Total open interest Tues. 946, off 30 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
(old contracts)					
Feb				43.50	+ .50
Mar	50.50	51.60	50.50	51.60	+1.35
Apr	49.50	50.25	49.50	50.25	+1.75
May	48.50	48.50	48.25	48.25	— .85
(new contracts)					
May	50.20	50.20	50.20	50.20	— .05
Jun	.	.	.	50.25	
Jul	.	.	.	51.25	
Sep	.	.	.	55.25	+ .25

Est. sales 14; sales Tues. 4.
Total open interest Tues. 98, up 1 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	228.00	229.30	226.30	226.90	—3.70
May	230.00	232.30	229.70	230.80	—2.30
Jul	232.00	232.50	230.50	230.90	—2.40
Sep	231.00	232.30	230.10	230.60	—3.00
Nov	227.00	228.00	226.50	226.70	—2.80

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	218.00	218.50	217.00	217.00	—2.00
Mar	222.00	222.00	221.00	221.00	—2.20
May	223.00	223.50	223.00	223.00	—2.40

Est. sales 2,474; sales Tues. 3,034.
Total open interest Tues. 11,183, up 105 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	193.50	194.00	193.00	193.30	— .20
May	197.00	198.00	196.50	197.50	— .10
Jul	201.00	201.50	200.80	201.50	+ .30
Sep	204.80	205.50	204.20	205.00	
Nov	206.80	206.80	206.30	206.50	+ .10
Jan	209.80	210.00	209.80	210.00	+ .50
Mar	214.00	215.00	214.00	214.80	+ .30
May	216.00	216.00	216.00	216.00	—1.00

Sales Tues. 393.
Total open interest Tues. 3,368, up 10 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	87.85	88.14	87.66	88.08	+.22
Jun	88.35	88.75	88.14	88.68	+.27
Sep	89.09	89.39	88.80	89.30	+.19
Dec	89.52	89.81	89.29	89.79	+.25
Mar	89.79	90.00	89.59	90.00	+.19
Jun	89.85	90.05	89.65	90.05	+.17
Sep	.	.	.	90.05	+.30
Dec	90.15	90.15	89.76	90.15	+.20

Est. sales 13,567; sales Tues. 11,221.
Total open interest Tues. 32,175, up 866 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8637	.8638	.8617	.8622	—10
Jun	.8655	.8657	.8638	.8639	—11
Sep	.8674	.8676	.8662	.8666	—09
Dec	.8687	.8690	.8670	.8670	—32
Mar	.8690	.8690	.8680	.8690	—10

Est. sales 2,315; sales Tues. 2,279.
Total open interest Tues. 10,554, up 209 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2935	2.3075	2.2915	2.3060	+280
Jun	2.2820	2.2980	2.2815	2.2945	+280
Sep	2.2745	2.2890	2.2740	2.2825	+260
Dec	2.2800	2.2860	2.2760	2.2760	+260

Est. sales 11,528; sales Tues. 5,194.
Total open interest Tues. 12,606, up 266 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ pr mrk.					
Mr	.5795	.5814	.5793	.5809	+ 35
Jun	.5878	.5904	.5878	.5901	+ 39
Sep	.5950	.5992	.5950	.5990	+ 60
Dec	.6040	.6047	.6040	.6047	+ 57

Est. sales 3,558; sales Tues. 1,773.
Total open interest Tues. 10,492, off 460 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004202	.004202	.004185	.004193	
Jun	.004253	.004260	.004242	.004254	+04
Sep	.004312	.004320	.004312	.004320	+08
Dec	.	.	.	.004350	

Est. sales 661; sales Tues. 784.
Total open interest Tues. 3,857, up 24 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6250	.6321	.6250	.6302	+ 78
Jun	.6390	.6477	.6388	.6457	+101
Sep	.6510	.6605	.6510	.6594	+113
Dec	.6640	.6744	.6640	.6700	+106

Est. sales 5,641; sales Tues. 2,991.
Total open interest Tues. 9,609, off 337 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	88.50	90.55	87.55	87.55	—2.00
May	88.80	90.25	87.29	87.29	—2.00
Jul	88.40	89.85	86.35	86.35	—2.00
Oct	80.74	82.60	79.15	79.15	—2.00
Dec	77.80	78.65	75.85	76.31	—1.36
Mar	78.30	79.30	76.60	77.80	—0.50
May	79.25	79.50	79.25	78.00	—1.00
Jul	81.60	81.60	79.75	78.75	—0.85

Est. sales 20,050; sales Tues. 9,266.
Total open interest Tues 55,302 off 307 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	132.80	135.00	131.50	131.50	+ 2.20
Mar	134.30	138.00	132.80	133.50	+ 2.20
May	136.50	139.30	134.50	135.00	+ 2.30
Jul	138.10	140.00	135.50	135.90	+ 2.10
Sep	138.50	140.70	136.50	136.50	+ 2.00
Dec	140.00	141.20	137.00	137.20	+ 1.90
Jan	141.80	141.80	141.80	137.50	+ 1.80
Mar	140.00	141.50	139.00	138.00	+ 1.70
May	143.00	143.00	142.00	138.50	+ 1.60
Jul	141.00	141.00	141.00	139.00	+ 1.50
Sep	142.00	142.00	142.00	139.50	+ 1.40
Dec	144.00	144.00	144.00	140.20	+ 1.20

Est. sales 9,100; sales Tues. 7,104.
Total open interest Tues 64,536 up 811 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	3910.0	3910.0	3775.0	3775.0	+290.0
Mar	3570.0	3575.0	3575.0	3575.0	+100.0
Apr	.	.	.	.	.
May	.	.	.	.	.
Jul	.	.	.	.	.
Sep	3710.0	3710.0	3710.0	3710.0	+100.0
Dec	.	.	.	.	.
Jan	.	.	.	.	.
Mar	.	.	.	.	.
May	.	.	.	.	.
Jul	.	.	.	.	.
Sep	.	.	.	.	.

Est. sales 4,110; sales Tues. 1,231.
Total open interest Tues 76,413 off 328 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	905.00	925.00	892.00	905.00	+30.00
Apr	929.10	929.10	924.00	928.10	+39.00
Jul	956.00	956.00	956.00	956.00	+40.00
Oct	985.00	985.00	985.00	985.00	+40.00
Jan	1002.0	1002.0	1002.0	1002.0	+40.00

Est. sales 915; sales Tues. 1,300.
Total open interest Tues 8,275 up 74 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	705.00	721.00	705.00	713.00	+26.00
Mar	718.00	718.00	718.00	718.00	+25.00
Apr	727.00	727.00	727.00	727.00	+25.00
Jun	749.50	749.50	749.50	749.50	+25.00
Aug	771.90	771.90	771.90	771.90	+25.00
Oct	793.60	793.60	793.60	793.60	+25.00
Dec	814.70	814.70	814.70	814.70	+25.00
Feb	835.20	835.20	835.20	835.20	+25.00
Apr	855.70	855.70	855.70	855.70	+25.00
Jun	.	.	.	876.20	+25.00
Aug	.	.	.	896.70	+25.00
Oct	.	.	.	917.20	+25.00
Dec	.	.	.	937.70	+25.00

Est. sales 27,500; sales Tues. 25,276.
Total open interest Tues 169,759 up 1,039 from Mon.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

February 6, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	2,090	2,020	2,080	2,110	— 45
May	2,185	2,070	2,130	2,135	— 18
Jly	2,150	2,093	2,130	2,150	— 15
Aug	2,210	2,150	2,154	2,156	— 25
Oct	2,185	2,135	2,167	2,175	— 23
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,165	2,175	— 25
Dec	2,170	2,170	2,185	2,210	— 25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,200	2,240	— 20
1,355 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1367½	1,360	1,356	1,360	— 20
May	1,350	1,348	1,340	1,349	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,355	1,385	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	1,400	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,375	1,400	+ 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,380	1,400	+ 5
21 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

February 6, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	165	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	190
Asahi Glass	369	Mitsubi Chem.	211
Canon	652	Mitsubi Corp.	735
Dai Nip. Print	540	Mitsubi Elec	416
Fuji Bank	410	Mitsui Co.	398
Fuji Photo	514	Mitsukoshi	434
Hitachi	262	Nippon Elec.	416
Honda Motor	619	Nippon Steel	130
C. Itoh	492	Sharp	620
I.H.I.	136	Sony Corp	1,710
Japan Air L.	2,570	Sumitomo Bank	405
Kansai El. Pwr.	895	Sumitomo Chem.	127
Kao Soap	419	Sumitomo Metal	128
Kawasaki Steel	132	Taisho Marine	275
Kirin Brewery	416	Takeda	514
Komatsu	341	Teijin	150
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine	639
Matsu El. Ind.	729	Toray	230
Matsu E. Wks	550	Toyota	815

New index: 449.32; Previous: 467.28
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,808.33 / Previous: 6,765.12

New York Futures

February 6, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.81	5.85	5.81	5.83	—0.10
Apr	6.06	6.07	6.04	6.10	—0.10
May	7.16	7.29	7.13	7.24	
Nov	7.10	7.29	7.14	7.29	+0.14

Est. sales 567; sales Tues. 882.
Total open interest Tues 4,491 up 272 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	164.25	168.00	163.00	167.60	+ 1.60
May	167.55	171.00	165.50	169.28	— 0.21
Jul	173.00	176.00	170.56	175.95	+ 1.39
Sep	174.00	179.00	172.65	179.00	+ 2.35
Dec	171.67	177.52	169.52	176.44	+ 2.92
Mar	167.50	175.00	167.50	175.00	+ 3.55
May	174.50	174.75	174.50	174.69	+ 3.67

Est. sales 6,040; sales Tues. 2,413.
Total open interest Tues 12,969 up 187 from Mon. Parana spot 2.00n

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	22.10	22.60	21.20	21.91	+ 0.30
May	22.90	23.05	21.80	22.80	+ 0.17
Jul	23.30	23.45	22.10	23.12	+ 0.23
Sep	23.30	23.35	22.15	23.25	+ 0.37
Oct	23.25	23.35	22.20	23.25	+ 0.39
Jan	22.90	23.25	21.65	23.04	+ 0.39
Mar	23.35	23.45	22.40	23.37	+ 0.36
May	23.32	23.50	22.40	23.46	+ 0.51
Jul	23.47	23.47	23.47	23.38	

Est. sales 22,875; sales Tues. 26,083.
Total open interest Tues 109,365 off 1,154 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	146.75	147.95	145.00	147.35	+1.65
May	146.50	148.00	146.05	147.15	+1.10
Jul	145.50	146.95	144.80	146.20	+1.20
Sep	145.90	147.50	144.90	146.65	+0.90
Dec	3,250	3,280	3,250	3,260	+0.09
Mar	.	.	.	3,305	+0.09

Est. sales 1,353; sales Tues. 2,358.
Total open interest Tues 9,416 up 420 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	87.70	87.90	86.60	86.60	—0.90
May	88.80	89.10	87.60	87.60	—0.85
Jul	90.10	90.50	89.15	89.20	—0.65
Sep	91.60	91.70	90.75	90.65	—0.55
Nov				91.00	—0.50
Jan	91.15	91.15	91.00	90.50	—0.25
Mar	91.70	91.70	91.50	91.25	—0.25
May	92.50	92.50	92.50	92.00	

Est. sales 1,000; sales Tues. 1,091.
Total open interest Tues 7,509 off 150 from Mon.

Cash Prices

February 6, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.00	1.30
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.46½	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	103-104	91-92
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	0.42
Copper elect., lb	130⅝	82⅞
Tin (Straits), lb	8.5060	7.2689
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	35½
Silver N.Y., oz	39.000	7.390
Gold N.Y., oz	709.00	251.60

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 6, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,490.90 f	1,449.80 f
Reuters	1,832.60	1,831.50
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	449.75
D.J. Futures	N.A.	460.67

European Gold Markets

February 6, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	696.00	709.00	+27.00
Zurich	683.50	710.50	+36.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	674.41	682.61	+27.57

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	Feb. 80	May 80	Aug. 80
710	18.00-24.00	73.00-80.00	—.—
770	6.00-8.00	55.00-62.00	—.—
790	4.00-6.00	48.00-55.00	—.—
810	2.00-3.00	41.00-48.00	59.00-69.00
830	1.00-2.00	34.00-39.00	53.00-63.00

Gold Trading 682.00-690.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—93

Amer'Hess	FedPapBd	NatSemicn
AmeHess pf	FePa 1.28pf	NorfkWin
Am Invest	FreeprtMin s	NortonCo
AmNat Res.	Fuqua Ind	PennaCo pf
Anixter Bro	Fuqua 1.25pf	Pennzoil s
ApacheCp s	Gatewy Ind	Phelps Dod
Armcoinc pf	GearhOwen	PhillipsPet
Asarco Inc	Ginos Inc	Plessey Ltd
AtlRichfl	Greyhound	PogoProd
AtlRh 2.80pf	Greyhnd wt	Russ Togs
Avery Inter	Gulf Oil	Safegrd Ind
Bang Punt	Halliburtn	StJoe Min
BarryWrgt	Hamm Pap	StLouSanF
Bayuk Cig	Interc pfwt	SantaFe Ind
Borg Warn	Intrlake Inc	Schlumbrg s
BuffForge s	JamesRiv n	Sou Pac
Burl North	Jamesway	StdOil Cal
BurlNor 2.85pf	LTV Corp	StdOil Ind
Canal Rand	LTVCp AA	SuperOil s
Cent Soya	LTVCp pfl	Tesoro Pet
Cities Svc	LTV 2.60pf	TesoroP pf
CoastalCp	LearPetrl n	Texaco Inc
ComPsvc	MaratOil s	Texas Intl
ConsNatGs	Marion Lab	Transco Cos
Conwood	Meredith Cp	Trinity s
Copeind Cp	Mitt Bradly	UnOilCal s
Crane Co	MoPac Cp	UnPacCp
DomeMn gs	Mobil s	Unit Indust
DoverCp s	Mohwk Dat	VeecoInst
ElMemMg	Monarch s	War Swasey
Faberge Inc	Motorola	WarSwasey wd

NEW LOWS—55

AmBrd 2.75pf	Indpls PwL1	OhPw 2.27pf
AmTT pfA	Iowa PSvc	OhPw 14pfA
AmTT pfB	JhnMnv 5.40pf	OhPw 14pfF
ApPw 2.35pf	Kmart	PacA IncSh
AshlO pf	KansCty PL	PubSvc Ind
BlairJohn s	LiggGrp 7pf	PSNH 2.81pf
BklynUGs pf	LILCo pfE	PuerR Cem
CinnGas El	LILCo pfO	RCA 2.12cvpfwi
CinG 9.52pf	Louisv GE	RCA 3.65pfwi
CinG 10.2pf	LowesCos n	Revlnd 4.10pf
CwE 2.37pf	MidSouUt	SchrPlo 5.70pf
Consu Pow	NatDetroit	Talley Ind
DetE 9.72pf	NiM 5.25pf	Tampa Elec
DuqLt 2.10prK	NorStaPw	UnTel 1.50pf
Gen Elec	NSPw 4.10pf	UnivFds
GenMot 5pf	NSPw 4.11pf	UtahPL
Gnstrpfwig	NSPw 6.80pf	VaEP 8.60pf
Hawaii Elec	NoSPw 7pf	Wisc ElPow
IndiM 2.15pf		

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 6, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Inc	666,600	37½	+1¾
ElPaso Co	650,300	28⅛	+1
Chrysler	626,900	10	— ½
Tesoro Pet	561,600	23⅞	+ ¼
Norton Sim	555,100	14⅝	+ ⅛
LTV Corp	549,600	14	
IBM s	509,200	68⅞	— ⅜
GulfWstn	504,300	19⅜	+1
Mobil s	495,900	62	+1⅜
Greyhound	465,400	18	
Gulf Oil	438,500	41	+2
RalstnPur	436,200	13⅛	— ⅛
AmerT&T	424,800	51⅝	+ ¼
Marriott	420,800	23¼	
StdOil Cal	413,400	67⅛	+3⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	51.95	47.87
Advanced	757	683
Volume Up (millions)	27.99	18.16
Declined	816	798
Volume Down (millions)	19.39	17.59
Unchanged	342	428
Total Issues	1,915	1,909
New highs	93	53
New lows	55	56

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	879.01	888.05	867.92	881.83	+5.21
20 Trn	285.55	297.67	283.55	294.51	+10.33
15 Util	110.28	111.57	109.47	110.89	+0.74
65 Stk	319.04	325.50	315.84	322.90	+4.84

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	115.72	+1.06
Industrials	—	—	130.88	+1.29
Utilities	—	—	50.01	+0.11
Finance	—	—	12.44	—0.06
Transp.	—	—	17.32	+0.54

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	65.39	65.64	66.39	+0.56
Industrials	76.45	75.42	76.45	+0.79
Transp.	57.82	56.92	57.74	+1.13
Utilities	37.04	36.80	36.98	+0.06
Finance	64.10	63.77	63.89	—0.23

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 5	167,862	364,672	1,446
February 4	218,433	427,694	920
February 1	179,048	378,693	1,564
January 31	206,895	415,112	1,516
January 30	184,043	375,755	1,356

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
AtlasCM	475,000	7½	+ ½
Dynalect Cp	353,000	14⅝	+1⅜
TubosMex s	322,600	10⅝	+ ⅜
GoldNuget	246,000	23¼	—1
Amdahl	220,000	30¼	— ¼
HouOilM	191,500	28⅝	+1⅜
BowValley g	172,400	47¾	+2¾
Solitron	169,500	8⅛	+ ⅜
Instrum Sys	151,100	1⅜	+ ⅛
Marindua B	145,600	3⅛	+ ¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	8.14	6.61
Advanced	330	272
Volume Up (millions)	4.92	4.24
Declined	297	326
Volume Down (millions)	2.29	1.60
Unchanged	205	238
Total Issues	832	836
New highs	N.A.	33
New lows	N.A.	9

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
280.94	277.61	279.97	+1.72

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 6, 1980

AELInd	9⅞	9⅞
AFAProt	5¼	6¾
AVMCo	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	7⅛	7¾
AddisnW	9½	10¼
AdvRoss	6¼	6⅝
AlexAlex	31¼	32
Alcoinc	36	38
AllynB	12½	13½
AFinCo	28¾	29¾
AFurn	5¼	6
AGreet	12⅝	12¾
AimGp	58	59
AMicros	23	23½
AWeldno	37¼	38¼
Amferr	3⅞	4⅛
Anadite	11	11⅞
AnheusB	23¾	24¼
AntaCp	10¼	11¼
ArdenGp	4	4⅞
AsdColo	21	21¾
AtlGsLt	14⅝	14¾
BairdCo	11¼	11¾
BanaHE	12½	13
BkamRt	17¾	18¼
BasicRsa	11¼	11⅝
BassFr	19½	20¼
BaylsMk	14⅝	15⅛
Beeline	9½	10⅛
BetzLab	38¾	39½
BibbCo	18¼	19¼
BirdSon	19½	21
Birtchr	3	3⅝
BlkHHlP	26¼	27
Bonanza	4⅝	4⅞
BrookS	42½	45¼
BrwTom	51½	52¼
Buckbee	8¼	8¾
Buckeye	22½	23½
BurnupS	11¼	11⅝
CalWSv	33½	35
CanradH	2⅞	3⅜
CapSwC	15⅞	16⅜
CapInAir	3⅜	3⅞
CareCp	9	10
CnVtPS	14⅝	15
ChmLea	37½	39½
ChesUtl	12¼	13
Cirlico	5½	6½
CitzUIA	33¼	34
CitzUIB	31	31¾
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	7⅞	7⅞
ComCIH	34¼	34¾
CmtSnr	15½	17
CmwTel	18½	20½
ConPap	59½	60½
Crawfd	24½	25½
CrosTre	38¼	38¾
CutlrFed	2	2¾
Cvcltron	14	15
DanlyM	31¾	32½
DtaDes	16⅝	17⅝
DavtMal	16½	18½
DeklbAg	33⅝	34½
DeLuxC	36¾	37½
DelConT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2½	3¼
DiaCrys	26	27
DixnCru	39	40½
Doculel	11	11⅞
DollrGn	11⅛	11⅝
DavIDB	26½	27⅝
DunkinD	10½	11
Duriron	18	19
EatnVnce	6¾	7½
EconLab	24½	25
ElPasEl	9½	9⅞
ElderBe	6½	7
EleNucl	9¼	9¾
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	17¼	18¼
Entwistl	3	3¾
EatOil	59	60½
Fabrih	1⅜	1⅝
FIBkSys	37⅝	38
FIBostn	18¼	19
FIEmps	11¼	11¾
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
Flickar	12	12½
FloatPnt	16	16¾
FlaWalU	13-16	1 1-16
ForestO	34½	35
Formigli	2⅝	3½
FrankCo	8⅛	8¾
FrankEl	13½	14¼
GnRlEst	9½	11
GnReins	89	91
GovEFn	9⅛	10
GreenM	11⅜	11⅞
GrevAdv	48½	51½
Gillinst	18	19½
Gyrodyn	6	6¾
Hardwke	8¾	9½
HrpRow	10⅝	10⅞
HarpGp	35	35¾
HartfNt	15½	15¾
HeardF	27¼	28
Holobm	3	3½
Hoover	12½	13
HorizRs	3⅝	4⅛
HyattInt	29	31
Infralnd	8⅝	9½
IntelCp	68½	69½
IntrcEnr	9	10
IntmlGs	14	14½
InBkWsh	11¾	12⅛
IwaSoUt	22⅝	23⅜
JamWP h	5⅛	6
Jamsby	19	19¾
JiffyFd	¾	1⅛
JoslynM	15½	16¼
KalsSt of	16	16¾
Kalvar	3¼	3⅝
Kaman	24½	25¼
KmpAm	9⅝	9⅞
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3⅜	4⅛
KellySv	45	46½
Keuffel	20	21
Kimball	16¼	17¼
Kinglnt	6	7
KnapeV	16¼	17¼
Kratos	20¾	21¾
LanceIn	20	20¾
LandRes	4⅝	5⅝
LoneCo	23¼	24¼
LtdStor	8½	9
LinBcst	43½	44½
Loeetrn	13⅝	14¾
MSIDat	9⅞	9⅞
ModsGE	12¾	13¼
MagellPet	14	14¾
MairRt	2⅝	3
Mallkrt	30½	31½
MaulLP	26	27½
McCorm	23¾	24½
McQuay	10½	11½
MidsxW	18¾	19¾
MdIdCap	9	9⅞
MidlRes	2 11-16	2 15-16
MidlBks	29¼	30¼
Millipr	34	34¾
MissVlG	16	17
Molex	43¾	44
MonfCol	6⅞	7¼
MoorePd	28	29
MorgRes	1	1¾
MotClub	3⅝	4⅛
Mueller	31½	32½
NargCo	26	28
NwldRE	14⅝	15⅜
NJNGas	15⅛	15½
NielsnA	28⅝	29⅛
NielsnB	28⅝	28⅞
NoCarGs	17	17½
NoEOl un	90	91½
NwtNGs	18	18⅜
NwstPS	14⅝	15⅜
Noxell	20⅞	21⅝
OglivyM	25¾	26
OhFerro	11	12
OtterTP	20½	21
PCAInt	8⅝	9⅝
PabstB	13⅝	14⅛
PcGaR	21	21¾
PauleyP	27⅝	28
PeerMf	10⅛	11
PenoEnt	13⅜	14¼
Petrolit	45¼	46¼
Pettibon	25½	26½
PierceSS	8⅛	9¼
Pinkrtn	37½	39
PlanHIB	20¾	21¼
Plastine	1	2
Passis	8¼	9
Prearp	1⅛	1½
PbSvNC	11⅞	12¼
PurtBen	18	18⅜
PutDCap	12¾	13⅜
QuakrCh	22¾	23¾
RopenPr	11	11½
Raychm	61	63
Raymnd	30¼	31¾
RecgEa	10⅛	10½
RoadEx	28½	29¼
RobbMy	57	59
Roselon	3¼	4⅛
Rouse	21¾	22¼
RusStov	15⅞	16⅜
Sadlier	4⅛	4⅝
ScanDt	2⅝	3
ScrippH	65	70
Svcmsl s	23	24
Shawmt	40¾	41¾
SolidStS	12¾	13½
SCalWtr	12	12¾
SwEISv	14	14¾
SwnEnr	38¼	39¼
Standyn	23	23¾
StdReas	28	29
StanHP	23	24
SterlSl	6	6½
StrawCl	26½	28
SuperEl	11⅛	12
TIME DC	5½	5¾
Tampax	29¾	30½
Tandem	52¼	53
TecumP	65	67
Tiprary	29½	31
TricoPd	22¼	22¾
TroyGld s	43½	46½
TysonFd	10¾	11½
UnMcGil	9½	10½
USSurg	14½	15½
USTrck	32	32¾
UVaBsh	16¼	16⅞
UpPenP	26	26½
VanDus	13¼	14
VelcroO	13⅛	14
VideoCp	10	10⅞
VaNBsh	6½	7
WshEnr	13⅝	14⅛
Weldtrn	15⅛	16¼
WellsGo	2¾	3
WinMlg	8	9
WmrC	3½	4
WoodLot	26	26¾
WrightW	23½	24⅛
ZionUto	4	4⅝
[illegible]	24½	27¼

Weekly net asset value
on February 4, 1980
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $69.93
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $50.95
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23¼	17	OhP pfG	2.27	14.		4	16¾	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
117¾	103	OhP pfA	14	14.		z270	102	d101	101	—2
117½	103½	OhP pfF	14	14.		z100	102	d102	102	— ½
17⅞	12⅝	OklaGE	1.60	12.	10	227	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	OklGE pf	.80	11.		z200	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
26¾	18	OklaNG	1.80	7.6	8	129	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ⅜
25	16⅛	Olin	1	5.8	6	226	17⅜	17	17¼	
40⅝	27⅛	Omark	1.44	4.0	5	56	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
33	18½	Oneida	1	3.4	5	18	29⅜	29	29	
13⅞	9⅞	Opelika	.84	6.6	5	19	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15½	12⅝	OranRk	1.56	12.	6	18	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
9	5½	Orange				223	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅛	OrionC	.40	3.9	6	232	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	OutbM	.70	4.6	13	186	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
25½	17⅜	OutletCo	1	4.7	10	29	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
18⅞	14½	OverhDr	.84	5.3	6	52	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
25½	17¼	OvrnTr	1.24	5.1	5	27	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ¼
40¼	20¼	OverSh	.50	1.3	7	20	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
31	24⅜	OwenC	1.20	4.1	8	407	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
27¼	17⅝	OwenIll	1.26	5.0	6	1438	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	— ⅜
88	55	Owill pf	4.75	6.2		4	77	75¼	77	+1
12¼	9¼	Oxfrdln	.76	6.6	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		— P—Q —								
25⅞	15⅛	PHH Gp	.80	3.2	11	115	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
12⅞	7½	PNBMt	1.08e	13.		87	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ½
34¼	25⅜	PPG	2	4.1	5	395	33¼	32¼	32⅜	— ⅜
29⅝	12⅝	PSA			5	74	27⅜	26⅝	27	
12⅞	10⅝	PacAS	1.28	12.		53	10½	d10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
25⅞	21	PacGE	2.44	12.	6	1038	21⅜	21	21	
23⅞	19⅝	PacLtg	2.24	10.	6	142	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
57	41⅝	PacLm	2.40	4.6	14	22	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅜
20	16¼	PNwTel	1.64	10.	6	20	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	17	PacPw	2.04	12.	7	214	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	PacScie	.40	2.3	9	51	17⅝	17¼	17½	
15¼	11⅜	PacTT	1.40	11.	7	69	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ¼
22¾	12¼	PacTin	1	4.6	9	x11	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7⅛	PaineW	.44	3.5	4	248	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12¼	PalW pf	1.30	8.5		26	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ½
19½	14⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.4	4	32	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4¾	2⅞	Pamida				88	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	PanAm			5	1335	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
66	44½	PanEP	3.48	5.4	8	370	64¾	63⅝	64⅜	+ ⅜
24¾	17	Papctt	1.25b	6.6	6	32	19	18⅞	18⅞	
23⅝	12⅝	Pargas	1.16	5.4	7	36	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
48⅝	18⅝	ParkDrl	.24	.5	16	1086	44⅝	43⅞	44⅝	— ⅛
32¼	24	ParHan	1.20	3.8	8	508	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
18⅞	14⅛	ParkPn	s.36	2.0	8	46	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
25½	10⅝	PatPtl				1837	25	23⅝	24⅝	+1
26	16⅜	Pavlsnw	.60	3.0	7	15	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
27⅛	18⅞	Peabdy	.32b	1.2	10	160	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
19½	6½	Pengo			64	91	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
26⅛	16	PenCen			10	395	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅝	PenCn prA				5	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	PenCn prB				327	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
50½	46⅝	PenCn pr				196	50½	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	PenDix			43	36	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7⅛	PennCp	n.16	1.6	6	497	10½	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Penney	1.76	7.2	6	406	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
71	52½	PaCo pf	4.62	6.4		2	u72½	72½	72½	+1½
21⅛	17	PaPL	2.04	12.	5	180	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	
47	37	PaPL pf	4.50	12.		z510	40	38⅞	38⅞	—1⅜
92	70	PaPL pf	8.60	12.		z120	71	70⅞	70⅞	+ ⅞
84½	66½	PaPL pf	8.40	12.		z150	69½	68⅞	68½	— ½
105	85⅛	PaPL pf	9.24	10.		z20	92	91½	91½	—1½
116	100	PaPL pf	13	13.		z10	102	102	102	+1¼
35⅞	30¼	Penwlt	2.20	6.7	7	137	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅞
22	19	Penw pf	1.60	7.6		76	21½	21⅛	21½	
50⅝	34¼	Pennzol s	2	3.8	11	1509	u52½	49⅝	52⅜	+2
94	80½	Pennz pfB	8	9.9		z20	80½	80½	80½	
16	9⅛	PeopDr	.28	2.1	7	106	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
50¾	31⅝	PeopEn	3	6.1	9	599	49⅞	48⅛	49⅜	+1⅛
28½	21⅞	PepsiCo	1.14	4.7	9	2196	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
47¼	26¼	PerkinE	.72	1.6	16	334	44⅝	44	44⅝	— ⅛
40¼	28	Petrie	1.40	4.4	9	9	31⅞	31½	31½	
35¾	22⅞	Petroln	s.64	1.8	14	37	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
33	20⅝	PetRs	3.83e	9.4		85	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ⅜
30	19¼	PetRs pf	1.75	5.9		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
41⅜	29	Pfizer	1.32	3.5	12	1428	38⅛	37½	37¾	— ¼
41⅞	22⅜	PhelpD	1.20a	2.9	12	1523	u41⅞	40¾	41⅜	+1½
17⅜	13½	PhilaEl	1.80	13.	8	207	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
44	32	PhilE pf	4.30	13.		z150	33	33	33	
47¼	36	PhilE pf	4.68	13.		z520	37	36	36	—1
90½	65	PhilE pf	8.75	13.		z70	68	68	68	— ¼
79⅝	58½	PhilE pf	7.85	13.		z30	60¼	60¼	60¼	+1⅜
96½	77	PhilE pf	9.50	12.		z200	81	80	81	+1½
37⅛	22⅛	PhilSub	1.10	3.0	12	122	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅜
38⅛	31⅛	PhilMr	s1.25	3.6	8	2174	35	34	34¼	— ⅜
6½	4⅝	Philind	.32	5.4	5	27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
10¼	8⅛	Philind pf	1	9.8		5	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
55⅞	30½	PhilPet	1.80	3.1	10	2075	u57⅞	55⅞	57⅛	+2¼
17⅞	10	PhilVH	.60	3.7	6	41	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20	9¼	PiedAvt	.24	1.4	5	52	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
22	16½	PieNG	1.56a	9.0	8	23	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
41¼	32	Pllsbry	1.72	5.1	7	385	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
43⅞	23⅛	Pioner	s1.16	2.8	14	377	42⅝	41	41⅞	— ⅛
34½	23⅝	PitnyB	1.44	4.5	8	62	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
34¼	24⅝	PitnB pf	2.12	6.7		29	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	18⅛	Pittstn	1.20	4.6	18	867	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
8	5	PlanRsc			10	176	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	Plantrn	.16	.8	15	75	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
25	12	Playboy	.12	.7	17	82	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
29¾	19½	Plessey	1.32e	4.3	11	14	u30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅝
43⅛	17	Pneumo	1	2.6	11	106	39⅜	37⅛	37⅜	—1½
25⅞	12⅝	PogoPd	.64	1.7	15	1176	u25½	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
51⅞	21⅝	Polaroid	1	4.3	15	1203	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
23	11⅛	Pndrosa	.40	3.4	4	391	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	25⅝	PopTal	1.40	3.4	5	26	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	
21⅞	14¼	Portec	.80b	5.4	6	56	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
18⅞	13	PortGE	1.70	13.	9	235	13⅜	13⅛	13½	
106¾	90¼	PoG pf	11.50	13.		z80	93½	93	93	— ½
25¼	19¼	PorG pf	2.60	14.		18	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
39	29⅝	Potltch	1.32	3.7	8	x68	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
14⅜	11	PotmEl	1.40	12.	7	219	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
49	36¼	PotEl pf	4.50	12.		z130	36½	36½	36½	
45½	32	PotEl pf	4.04	12.		z10	32½	32½	32½	—1
27⅛	22¼	Premier	s.54	2.1	11	20	26½	25⅝	26	— ⅜
29⅛	14⅝	PrimeC s			19	300	28⅜	27⅝	28	— ¼
15½	8⅝	PrimMt s			13	70	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
84¼	70¼	ProctG	3.40	4.8	10	626	72	70⅝	71¼	— ¼
18½	10⅛	PrdRsh	s.36	2.0	13	173	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
33⅞	21½	Proler	1.40	4.2	6	22	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
17½	12⅝	PSvCol	1.60	13.	9	179	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
27	20⅜	PSInd	2.32	11.	5	1682	20⅝	d20	20¼	— ⅜
38½	30	PSIn pf	3.50	11.		z160	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
12⅝	9½	PSIn pf	1.04	11.		z100	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
98½	75	PSIn pf	8.52	11.		z540	76⅜	75	76⅜	+ ⅜
103½	81	PSIn pf	8.96	11.		z100	83	83	83	+1⅜
20⅜	15	PSvNH	2.12	14.	5	121	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	
26⅛	20	PSNH pf	2.75	14.		z450	20¼	20	20	—1
27¼	20⅝	PSNH pf	2.81	14.		2e2	20⅝	d20	20⅛	— ⅜
21½	16¼	PSvNM	1.92	12.	6	107	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
22¾	17⅝	PSvEG	2.20	12.	6	183	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	11⅛	PSEG pf	1.40	12.		5	11½	11¼	11½	
48½	35	PSEG pf	4.30	12.		z50	36	36	36	— ⅜
24	18⅛	PSEG pf	2.17	12.		214	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
26½	20	PSEG pf	2.43	12.		2	20	20	20	
86	65	PSEG pf	7.70	11.		z10	67	67	67	+ ¼
11¼	5⅜	Publick			11	387	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
5⅜	3⅛	Pueblo			4	24	3½	3⅛	3½	
5⅞	3⅝	PR Cem			3	9	3⅝	d 3½	3½	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	PgSPL	1.64	12.	8	126	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
43½	29⅛	Pullmn	1.80	4.2	7	497	32½	32½	32¼	— ⅛
18½	15	Purex	1.28	8.1	7	72	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	PurlInFo				332	8⅛	7⅝	8	
35¼	25	Purolir	1.36	4.8	7	32	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
32⅞	22	QuakO	1.40	4.6	7	288	30⅛	30½	30½	
18	13½	QuakSO	s.88	5.2	10	358	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
33	20	Quanex	1.12	4.2	8	183	26½	24	26½	+2⅝
10⅛	6⅛	Questor	.20	2.8	8	132	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		— R—R—R —								
14⅞	9	RBInd	.28	2.2	12	133	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
28¼	21⅝	RCA	1.60	7.2	6	1319	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅛
41½	36	RCApf	3.50	9.7		z200	36	36	36	
62¾	48	RCA pf	4	7.8		58	51¼	51	51	+ ¼
20⅜	19¼	RCA pf wi	2.12	11.		783	19⅜	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	30⅛	RCA pf wi	3.65	12.		890	29⅞	d29½	29⅞	— ¼
13¼	8½	RLC s	.52	4.2	5	158	12½	12¼	12½	
11¼	7⅝	RTE	.65	7.9	9	38	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	RalsPur	.64	4.9	11	4362	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
14¼	7	Ramad	.12e	1.5	17	607	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
23	12¾	Ranco	.84	5.3	7	43	16	16	16	
24¼	13⅛	RapAm	.80e	3.7	5	77	21⅜	19⅞	21¾	+2⅜
20½	18	RapA pfC	3	15.		19	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
37	20⅞	Raybt	1.40b	6.8	5	8	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	12⅛	Raymdint	1	5.1	6	158	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	+ ⅜
84	42½	Raythn	2	2.6	12	1476	80⅞	78⅞	78¼	— ⅜
41	26⅜	ReadBat	s.80	2.1	16	494	39	38⅝	39	+ ¼
16⅛	10¼	RltRef	1.57e	15.	7	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
11	4⅛	Redmn	.14e	1.5	7	246	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	5.3	8	113	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	24⅜	ReevsB	2	6.6	4	9	30⅛	30	30¼	+ ⅛
16½	11⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.5	10	66	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
63	35⅝	RelGp	2	3.3	3	38	61¼	60⅜	60½	— ⅜
95	54⅛	RelG pf	2.20	2.4		1	91½	91½	91½	—1½
26	20	RelG pf	2.60	12.		20	21	21	21	+ ⅛
27½	22½	RelIn pf	2.68	11.		3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	RepAir	.20	2.9	6	174	7⅛	7	7	
38	16⅜	RepCp	.60b	2.4	4	149	25⅝	24½	24⅞	— ¼
25⅞	13⅝	RepFnS s	1	4.7	4	16	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	RepMtg				31	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
31	23⅛	RepStl	2a	7.7	3	228	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
30	20⅝	RepTex	1	3.7	7	42	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ½
32⅝	20⅜	RevcoD	.80	3.2	9	62	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ½
19¾	11½	Revere			4	29	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
54⅞	40½	Revlon	1.56	3.8	10	352	41⅞	41½	41½	— ¼
22½	12⅛	Rexham	.60	4.3	7	89	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
19⅝	15⅝	Rexnrd	1.04	5.6	6	188	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
36	31⅜	Reynln	s2.10	6.1	7	462	34½	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
83	60	Reyln pf	2.25	2.8		2	80	80	80	
50¾	45⅛	Reyln pf	4.10	9.2		152	45	d44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	28¼	ReyMtl	2.20	5.9	4	337	37⅞	36⅞	37½	+1⅛
35	18⅝	RichCo	1.30	6.3	10	25	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
27	19⅛	RchMer	1.20	5.4	6	275	22⅝	21⅝	22¼	— ⅛
19⅝	15¼	RiegelT	1.60	8.3	5	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
47½	25⅝	RioGran	1	2.2	7	164	45	44⅞	44⅞	+ ¼
28¼	13⅝	RioGr pf	.80	3.1		196	26	24⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	18⅞	RiteAid	.65	2.4	10	317	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ½
22¼	16⅛	Robshw	1.40	7.6	6	59	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	27⅛	Robtsn	1.90	5.9	5	66	32⅜	31½	32⅛	+ ⅜
12	8¼	Robins	.40	4.3	9	620	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17⅞	13¾	RochG	1.48b	11.	6	63	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	16	RochTl	1.68	9.3	7	45	18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
19½	11	Rockowr			6	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
63¾	35¾	Rockwl	2.60	4.2	8	800	62⅝	60⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
153	87	Rkinl pf	4.75	3.1		1	153	153	153	+1
48½	33	RohmH	2	4.9	6	110	40⅝	40	40¼	+1¼
20	11¼	Rohrlnd			6	174	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	Rollins	.72	2.6	12	557	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ¼
49	28⅜	Rolm s			25	121	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅜
4	2½	Ronson				64	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
11½	9⅛	Roper	.90	8.6	5	34	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅛
19½	13⅝	Rorer	.84	4.7	10	348	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
77½	19⅞	Rosario	.80a	1.2	15	535	70¼	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅜
48⅜	18	Rowan	.10	.2	18	x29	47½	46⅝	47¼	+3
15⅞	11⅛	RC Cos	1.04	7.3	19	24	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
83⅜	61⅞	RoyID	5.53e	6.6	3	525	83⅞	82⅞	83¼	+ ½
30½	22½	Rubbrm	.92	3.5	9	522	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	RussTog	.88	7.9	6	460	u11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
25⅜	15½	RyanH	1.20	5.3	8	56	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅛
27½	19½	RyderS	1b	3.8	7	148	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
10⅞	6⅛	SCA	.35t	3.7	10	241	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
32	16¼	SCM	1.20	5.7	4	210	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
36	15⅛	SPSTec	.64	1.8	8	105	35½	34⅜	35½	
67⅛	31	Sabine	.56	.9	40	56	65⅝	64⅝	64⅞	— ¼
27½	9⅜	Safgdin	.32	1.2	20	711	u27½	25½	27½	+2½
44	33⅝	Safewy	2.60	7.4	6	135	35⅝	34⅞	35	+ ⅜
10⅛	7⅛	SagaCp	.44	4.5	13	180	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
48⅜	22⅛	SJoMn	1.40	2.8	15	1049	u50⅝	49¼	50⅛	+3½
13	9⅜	StJoLP	1.26	12.	8	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
67	36½	StLSaF	2.50	3.5	9	59	u70½	66⅛	70½	+3⅜
11¼	8⅛	SPaul	1.06e	12.		65	9½	9	9	
34⅝	27	StRegP	2	6.3	7	63	32⅛	31⅜	31⅞	
8	5⅛	Salant	.40	5.2	10	32	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅜	5	Sambos				315	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	12⅝	SDieGs	1.52	11.	7	163	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
18⅜	12½	SJuanR	1.45t	9.7	12	33	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
45½	16¼	Sanders	.50	1.2	18	136	42⅝	41½	42⅝	+1¼
63⅜	32	SFeInd	2.60	4.0	8	632	u64⅞	60⅝	64½	+3
18⅝	8½	SFeIn pf	.50	2.9		13	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅜
41¼	18¾	SFeInt	.72	1.9	45	574	38½	37⅛	38½	+ ⅜
18⅜	13⅛	SalWel	.88	5.1	8	16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
9¼	6½	SaulRE				4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
11⅜	6½	SavASip	.05e	.5	12	131	11¼	10⅝	11	
13⅜	8¼	SavOnD	.50	4.9	7	52	10¼	10	10¼	
11⅝	9⅝	SavEIP	1.20	11.	7	56	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14	11	SavE A	1.34	12.		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	9⅝	SavE pf	1.28	13.		1	10	10	10	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Savin	.70	4.0	4	236	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
23⅛	19	Savin pf	1.50	7.5		20	20	20	20	
9⅛	4⅜	Saxon			19	205	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer				58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo	1.44	4.2	8	1044	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
64⅛	58⅝	SchrPl pf	5.07	8.8		288	58	d57⅝	57⅝	—1⅛
13⅝	7⅜	Schlitz				1140	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
108⅞	66⅛	Schlmb	s1.10	1.0	24	1298	u112⅜	108½	112⅝	+4½
45⅛	25½	SciAtla	s.18	.4	22	44	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ⅜
27¼	18	SCOA	1.08	4.8	6	21	22¾	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	ScaLad	.05e	.8	8	64	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
30⅜	22	ScotFet	1.80	7.9	5	26	23	22⅝	22⅝	
27¼	17	ScottF	.80	3.1	9	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
21	16	ScottP	1	5.4	5	447	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
19⅝	10⅛	Scottys	.44	2.3	10	21	19	18¼	19	+ ⅜
21½	17¼	Scovill	1.52	8.4	5	110	18¼	17¾	18	— ¼
11	7⅛	Scudder			21	69	11	10¼	10⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	8¼	Scud pf	.90e	11.		50	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅜	9⅝	SeaCA pf	1.46	14.		21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	SeaConf	.42	2.4	5	125	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
36	24½	SeabCL	2.20	6.3	4	159	35	33⅞	35	+1⅛
18¼	10	SeaWA			10	300	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	24¼	Seafst	1.12	4.0	6	24	28½	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
46½	27⅛	Seagrm	1.10	2.4	15	369	46⅛	45⅛	46¼	+ ⅝
23	14⅝	Seagrv	.27e	1.3	7	12	21	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅛	14	SealAir	n.44	2.6	9	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	
32⅝	19¼	SealPw	1.30	5.4	5	23	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	11½	SearleG	.52	2.4	14	819	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	17	Sears	1.28	7.3	6	3357	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅛
9	4½	Seatrain				232	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
34⅜	25⅜	SecPac	n1.80	6.0	5	62	30¼	30	30	— ¼
68	24⅛	Sedco	.72	1.1	17	300	68	63⅝	68	+4⅜
14	8	SelgLt	1.20	13.	15	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	7⅛	SvCaInt	.34	3.5	5	38	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18¼	12½	Shaklee	.80	4.7	5	294	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
47⅞	24⅝	Shapell	.15	.3	5	25	47⅞	47⅜	47½	
33⅛	9⅜	ShearL	.60	2.0	5	185	29⅞	28⅞	29½	— ⅜
69¼	30¼	ShellOil	2.40	3.6	9	2231	66	63⅞	66	+2¼
33⅞	27	ShellT	s3.27l	10.	5	7	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ½
11⅞	6⅞	ShelGlo	.30	4.1	6	79	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
17⅞	13	ShelG pf	1.35	10.		2	13	13	13	
36⅜	20⅝	Shrwin	.15e	.5	18	109	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
14¼	11⅞	SierPac	1.34	11.	6	53	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
45½	20⅞	Signal	1	2.2	9	116	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
38½	30⅛	Signode	1.72	4.6	7	407	37	37	37	+ ⅛
20⅝	11	SimPrec	.28	1.9	11	123	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
13⅜	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.6	11	255	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
14⅜	7½	Singer				363	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	23⅝	Singr pf	3.50	13.		7	27⅜	27	27⅛	
13⅜	9⅛	Skyline	.48	4.2	13	297	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16¼	SmithA	1.40	7.0	3	29	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
85	42⅜	Smithln	1.12	1.4	15	97	83	80⅝	80⅝	—2⅜
65¼	38⅜	Smtkin	s1.46	2.9	15	1363	59½	57⅜	58⅛	— ⅜
22½	18	Smucker	1.10	5.0	7	13	22	21⅝	22	
29	20⅛	SnapOn	s.80	3.2	12	412	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ½
10⅛	6⅝	SonyCp	.10e	1.4	21	556	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21½	16½	SooLin	s1.79l	9.2	5	24	19⅝	19½	19½	—
5¼	3⅛	SoAlIFn				17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	SCrEG	1.74	12.	7	89	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
26½	20⅝	SCrE pf	2.50	12.		2	21	21	21	— ⅛
21¾	16⅜	SoJerln	1.74	8.0	8	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	38	Soutdwn	.60	1.1	7	5	57	57	57	— ⅜
17	12⅝	SoetBk	.88	5.9	5	56	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
9⅞	6⅝	SoetPS	s.07e	.9	5	66	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅝	SCalEd	2.72	12.	5	1985	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
14⅛	12	SouthCo	1.54	13.	8	1112	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
19⅜	16½	SoInGE	1.68	10.	7	17	16⅜	16½	16½	
60	33¼	SoNRes	1.50	2.5	11	293	59	57⅝	59	+ ⅜
41	33¼	SNETel	3.60	11.	6	23	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
54½	48	SoNE pf	4.62	9.3		306	49⅝	48⅝	49⅜	+1⅛
44⅜	27	SouPac	2.60	5.7	7	670	u46	44¼	45⅛	+1⅜
65	47½	SouRy	3.68	5.7	6	294	64½	62½	64½	+2¼
29⅛	24½	SoRy pf	2.60	10.		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
38⅛	20⅝	SoUnCo	1.92	5.3	9	40	36⅛	36	36¼	— ⅛
32	25⅝	Southld	.84b	2.9	8	780	29	28½	29	+1⅛
63⅞	34⅛	SouRoyl s			29	94	60⅝	59½	60	+ ¼
2½	1⅛	Soumrk			1	140	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
26	16⅛	SwtAir	s.28	1.2	6	77	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅜
25⅜	20⅝	SwtBsh	1.40	5.5	7	191	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
24	14	SwiFore	.40	2.2	5	295	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10	SwtGas	n1.10	9.1	9	79	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	10⅜	SwtPS	1.28	12.	8	386	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	11½	Sparton	.80	3.3	8	22	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ⅝
43⅝	20¼	SpectPh			22	111	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—1
18	12⅝	SperHut	1	6.6	5	136	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
60⅝	42½	Sperry	1.56	2.7	8	1218	58½	57⅝	58	— ⅜
19⅛	14	Springs	1.20	6.6	5	233	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
25½	20	SquarD	1.60	7.5	7	333	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
39⅛	27	Squibb	1.14	3.3	13	1087	36	34⅞	35	—1
16¼	11⅛	StaRite	.70	4.9	7	26	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
48	19	Staley	1	2.1	23	611	47⅞	43¼	47¼	+4⅛
33⅜	21⅛	StBrnd	1.48	4.8	10	642	31⅜	30½	31	+ ⅜
28⅛	19⅛	StBPnt	.64	2.6	8	255	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	StdMofA	.64	6.8	5	38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
64¼	44⅜	StOilCl	3.20	4.7	6	4134	u67⅛	63⅜	67⅛	+3⅜
95⅛	53½	StOInd	3.60	3.6	10	3811	u101⅝	94⅜	100	+5
104	44½	StOilOh	2	2.0	10	696	102¼	96⅛	102¼	+4
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp	.60	4.9	5	55	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15	Standex	.85	5.2	6	22	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
46	22⅝	StanW	1.24	3.0	10	1272	41⅞	39⅝	41⅝	+1⅝
38½	26⅜	Starret	1.48	3.9	7	6	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	StMutInv			11	54	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	StaMSe	1.05a	12.		48	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25	17⅝	StauCh	s1.10	5.9	6	2738	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Steego	.12b	3.1	7	90	4	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	Sterchi	.68	6.5	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp	.66	9.3	10	41	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	SterIDg	.84	4.4	10	690	19⅝	19	19⅛	
25½	17	Sterndnl	.60	3.4	7	x75	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
16½	13	StevJ	1.20b	7.7	4	312	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
41⅜	26½	StewWa	s1.88	5.8	7	31	32⅝	32	32¼	— ¼
37⅛	23⅛	StokVC	1.48	5.1	7	84	29⅛	29	29¼	+ ⅜
12⅛	9½	StokVC pf	1	10.		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
50¼	37⅞	StoneW	2.75	5.8	9	41	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	
29⅞	18	StonCon	.72	3.0	9	78	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp	1.20	7.5	4	26	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	StorTec s			10	1052	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
33⅞	21⅜	Storer s	.72	2.3	12	71	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
17⅜	12⅝	StridRit	1.08	7.6	6	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	SuavShp	.20	5.2	7	17	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞	
39⅞	19⅝	SubPrG	1.44	3.7	7	148	39	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅜
32⅛	23	SunChm	s.50	1.9	7	81	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	SunEl	.72	3.0	10	42	24⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
82	42	SunCo	3	3.7	7	932	82	79	82	+3⅜
85	43⅜	SunC pf	2.25	2.6		21	85	81⅜	85	+4¼
25	16⅛	Sunbm	1.50	7.1	6	501	21⅜	20⅝	21	— ⅛
45½	21⅛	Sundstr	1.20	2.8	11	280	43⅜	42	42⅜	— ⅛
110	55	Sonds pf	3.50	3.4		16	105	103	103	—1½
41	12⅛	SunsM	1.40	1.1	21	511	37⅞	36⅛	37⅝	+2
24	16	SuprVal	.66	2.9	9	171	22½	22⅛	22½	
157	99	SuprOil	s.70	.4	22	331	u166½	155	166	+12⅛
19⅛	11⅛	SupmkG	.48	2.9	6	97	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅝	Supscp				60	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	17⅛	Swank	1.40a	7.2	5	61	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	15⅛	Sybron	1.08	6.2	8	114	17⅝	17	17½	— ⅛
40	29⅛	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.6		9	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
		— T—T—T —								
29⅜	11¼	TRE s	1	3.6	13	144	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅜
48½	33⅛	TRW	2	4.5	7	508	45¼	44	44¼	— ⅜
105	73½	TRW pf	4.40	4.5		2	98	98	98	—1
90	63⅛	TRW pr	4.50	5.4		114	84⅛	82½	83⅜	
35⅛	19⅛	TaftBrd	.76	2.4	9	39	32⅛	31½	31⅜	— ½
11¾	2⅛	Talcott				29	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	Talley			10	303	6½	d 6	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Talley pf	1	11.		10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	15	TampE	1.44	9.6	7	171	15⅛	d14⅝	15	— ⅛
33	17⅝	Tandy			9	979	31½	30½	31¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Tandvcft n			7	589	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	10⅝	Tchncolr	.72	2.4	7	136	30⅛	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Technicn			14	147	16½	16½	16½	
64⅛	46⅝	Tektrnx	.84	1.4	13	727	60⅝	60½	60½	— ⅛
18	7⅝	Telcom	.70	5.2	4	176	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅛
11⅛	4	Telecor	6.60c			16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
154½	118⅝	Teledn	9.92t	6.9	5	440	144⅝	142⅝	143⅝	— ⅜
27	12	Tetarmt			24	297	25¼	24½	25	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	Telex			28	1803	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ½
44⅛	29¼	Tenneco	2.40	5.5	8	1740	43¼	42¼	43¼	+ ⅜
44⅞	15⅛	Teradyn			21	262	44½	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜
23½	8½	Tesoro			4	5616	u24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
40½	20⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	5.3		507	u41⅜	39⅞	41⅛	+1
37½	23⅝	Texaco	2.40	6.4	5	6666	u37½	35¼	37½	+1¾
48⅛	36	TexCm	1.60	3.5	8	662	46½	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
69⅞	37⅝	TexEst	2.70	3.9	10	176	69⅝	69	69⅛	+ ⅜
27⅛	23⅛	TxET pf	2.40	10.		1002	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	24⅛	TxET pf	2.87	11.		17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
34	22⅜	TexGT	s1.46	4.6	9	396	31½	31	31½	
25	16¼	Texind	.60	2.4	5	76	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
107⅞	78	TexInst	2	1.9	14	574	103	100½	102⅞	— ⅛
22	7⅜	TexInt				3329	u22½	20⅝	22⅜	+2
41½	30	TexOGs	s.24	.6	15	1461	37⅞	35⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
115	45½	TxPcLd	.45e	.4	28	11	103	100	101	—2
20⅛	16⅛	TexUtil	1.64	9.9	7	730	16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ½
50¼	21⅛	Texsgif	1.20	2.5	12	662	47⅜	46¼	47⅝	+ ¼
79¾	40	Texglf pf	3	4.0		76	75	73⅝	75	+ ½
9⅝	3⅛	Texfl Ind				32	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
29⅞	22¼	Textron	1.80	6.4	6	142	28⅜	28⅛	28½	— ½
32½	24½	Textr pf	2.08	6.8		6	31	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
58	30½	Thiokol	1.55	2.7	9	94	56⅝	56¼	56⅞	+ ⅜
46⅛	38½	ThmBet	1.52	3.4	12	156	45	44¼	44½	— ½
13⅛	8⅜	Thomln	.56b	5.3	5	20	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
32¼	20⅝	ThmJW	1.80	5.6	8	28	32¼	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty	.72	6.0	8	85	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
40⅝	20	Tidwatr	.90	2.3	15	132	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅜
27¼	16½	TigerInt	.88	3.6	7	234	23	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
53⅝	35⅜	Timeln	1.66	3.4	9	257	49½	48¼	48⅝	—1⅛
37½	26½	Timl pfB	1.57	4.4		16	35½	35½	35½	— ½
39⅛	28	TimesM	1.44	3.8	9	120	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
63½	48¼	Timkn	3a	5.5	6	50	55⅝	54⅝	55	+ ⅜
46½	21⅛	ToddSh			7	379	41⅜	40¼	41⅛	+1⅛
25⅛	15	Tokheim	.70	3.2	10	128	22	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅜	TolEdis	2.20	13.	7	41	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
23¼	17⅜	TolEd pf	2.36	13.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22½	16½	TolEd pf	2.21	13.		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8½	TonkaCp			25	26	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8½	TootRol	.40b	4.6	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	16⅜	ToroCo	.88	4.9	6	127	18½	17⅞	18	— ¼
31¼	26⅜	Tosco n				1558	30⅛	28½	29	— ⅛
30⅜	18⅜	ToyRUs n			12	121	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅜
35⅜	15⅝	Tracor s	.40	1.2	12	81	33⅝	32⅝	33	—1
23½	16⅛	Trane	1.04	5.0	8	18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
38	28⅜	TranUn	2.36	6.3	8	74	37½	37	37¼	
27⅞	13⅝	TW Corp			9	432	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
7⅞	4	TW Cp wt				206	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅝	TWC pf	2	12.		5	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
17	13	TWC pf	1.90	14.		50	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	21⅞	TWC pf	2.66	12.		138	22⅝	22	22½	— ⅛
20⅝	16	Transm	1.12	6.0	5	324	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
21⅞	17	Traninc	2.04	12.		21	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
44⅞	22⅜	Transco	1.24	2.9	17	537	u55½	41⅝	42½	+ ⅛
57½	50⅛	Transco pf	3.87	5.6		140	u55⅛	55	55	— ½
14½	6⅝	Transcn	.60	7.6	14	34	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
100⅛	84⅝	TrG pf	10.32	12.		z160	88	88	88	
25½	20⅛	TrGP pf	2.50	12.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
18½	10⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	3.1	4	16	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
27½	19⅛	Tranwy	1.80	6.9	5	61	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
44⅜	33	Travlrs	2.48	6.2	4	441	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
48	36⅛	Travelr pf	2	4.7		6	43	43	43	— ⅛
21¼	16⅛	TriCon	2.14e	11.		48	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
4	2⅛	TriSoM			5	59	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Triaind	.30r	3.4	6	33	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅛	TrioPc	1	4.4	8	45	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
17¼	7½	Trico	.20	1.2	17	95	17	16⅝	16⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29⅛	16⅛	Trinityln	s.60	2.0	15	47	u30⅛	28⅝	29⅝	+1 [illegible]
17½	12⅞	TucsEP	1.52	11.	6	257	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	[illegible]
53	31⅛	TCFox	1.40a	2.9	38	148	49⅝	48⅛	48⅞	[illegible]
22⅛	17⅜	TwinDs	1.10	5.4	5	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
37½	16⅛	TycoLab	1	3.0	8	599	34	33⅛	33⅞	[illegible]
17⅜	14	TylerCp	.50	3.2	7	35	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
54⅛	30⅛	Tymshr			18	69	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	+1⅛
		— U—U—U —								
29⅛	20⅛	UAL	1	4.4		1123	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
28¼	19½	UGI	1.76	6.4	8	7	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	[illegible]
28⅝	22⅝	UGI pf	2.75	11.		z100	24½	24½	24½	[illegible]
18⅛	12	UMC	1.20	6.5	6	18	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	[illegible]
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr				117	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	[illegible]
29⅛	16¼	UNCRes	.50	2.1	9	526	24⅞	22¼	23½	[illegible]
29½	20½	UVInd	1.8c		6	123	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	[illegible]
15⅞	10	Unarco	.88	6.0	6	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	[illegible]
53½	38½	UniILt	4.66e	12.	6	2	38	38	38	[illegible]
67¼	56⅝	UnlNV	4.40e	7.3	5	13	60⅝	60⅛	60½	[illegible]
52½	41¼	UCamp	2.60	6.0	7	119	43¼	43⅛	43¼	[illegible]
47⅜	35	UnCarb	3	7.0	5	676	43⅛	42⅞	43	[illegible]
13⅛	8⅛	UnComr	.20	2.2		27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
9⅛	4⅛	UnionCp	.32t	4.7	7	135	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	11⅝	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	140	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
45¼	33	UnEl pf	4.50	13.		z210	35¼	35¼	35¼	[illegible]
22½	16¼	UnEl pf	2.13	13.		2	16½	16½	16½	[illegible]
27½	23½	UnEl pf	2.72	12.		52	24	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
79	60½	UnEl pfH	8	13.		1	61½	61½	61½	[illegible]
54⅜	33	UOilCl	s1.30	2.3	10	2282	u57⅞	55⅛	57⅛	[illegible]
82⅛	53⅛	UPacC	2.80	3.3	11	1346	u87⅝	83⅛	86⅞	[illegible]
7⅝	3½	Uniroyal				444	4⅛	4	4	[illegible]
64¾	30½	Uniryal pf				z620	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	[illegible]
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd	.25e	1.8	8	80	13⅞	13½	13	[illegible]
13	10⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
74	35½	UEnRs	2.40	3.5	8	301	72	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	18½	UnGrIv	.24	1.6	7	219	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
25⅝	20¼	UIllum	2.68	12.	5	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
21½	16½	UIllu pf	2.20	13.		z500	17	16¾	17	[illegible]
38¼	13½	UnitInd	.90b	2.9	11	95	u30⅞	29	30⅛	[illegible]
26	10¾	UnitIn pf	.42	1.6		7	26	26	26	[illegible]
19⅝	10¾	UnitInn	.22	1.2	7	233	19	18	19	[illegible]
12⅝	9½	UJerBk	1.04a	10.	4	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
7⅛	5	UnMM n				130	6	5⅝	6	[illegible]
6½	1⅛	UnPkMn				59	5	5	5	[illegible]
37⅛	22⅝	UnRefg	s.80a	2.2	6	29	36	34⅝	36	[illegible]
20½	14⅝	USFoS	1.82e	9.3		48	19½	19⅛	19½	[illegible]
12½	6½	USAir			3	254	8⅜	8	8	[illegible]
26⅝	16½	USAir pf	1.87	9.9		11	19⅝	19	19	[illegible]
41⅛	31	USFId	2.60	6.3	5	757	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	[illegible]
37⅝	26½	USGyps	2.40	7.2	4	143	31½	30⅞	31⅛	[illegible]
17⅝	9	USHom	.52	3.2	4	538	17	16⅛	16⅝	[illegible]
10½	7¾	USInd	.76	8.4	5	369	9⅛	9	9	+ [illegible]
18⅝	11¾	USLeasg	.52	3.2	6	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
9⅜	4⅞	US Rlty				23	9⅛	9	9	[illegible]
23¼	17½	USShoe	1.48	8.2	4	53	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]
25⅜	16¾	USSteel	1.60	7.4		2924	22⅛	21⅝	21½	[illegible]
37⅛	29½	USTobc	2.08	6.4	9	13	33⅛	32⅛	32⅝	[illegible]
52⅛	35¼	UnTech	2.20	4.3	8	1461	50⅝	49⅜	50⅛	[illegible]
140	99	UTch pf	7.32	5.5		1	132½	132½	132½	[illegible]
66¼	47½	UTch pf	3.87	6.1		88	63½	62⅝	63⅜	[illegible]
27⅝	23	UTch pf	2.55	9.9		650	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
21⅞	16¾	UnITel	1.52	8.9	7	349	17½	17	17	[illegible]
31⅛	26½	UnITl pf	1.50	5.9		3	25⅛	d25	25	[illegible]
37½	16⅛	Unitrod	.50	1.4	14	188	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	[illegible]
15	6⅛	Univar	.56	4.4	6	113	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	[illegible]
20	12¾	UnivFd	.96	7.4	9	37	13⅛	d12⅛	12	[illegible]
24½	16⅜	UnLeaf	1.32	6.6	7	36	20⅛	20	20	[illegible]
49⅝	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.4	18	484	48⅝	47⅛	47⅝	[illegible]
28	21	USLIFE	.68	2.8	6	705	24½	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
10⅛	8⅛	UslifeFd	.96a	12.		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
19⅝	16	UtaPL	1.76	11.	8	444	16⅛	d15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
29⅞	23½	UtPL pf	2.80	12.		18	24⅛	23½	23½	[illegible]
		— V—V—V —								
22	16⅛	VF Cp	1.60	7.6	6	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
39	17½	VSI Cp	.72	2.2	9	71	33	32⅝	32⅞	[illegible]
28½	10⅛	Valero n				1792	18⅛	17⅜	18	[illegible]
9	5⅛	ValleyIn	.40	5.8	13	135	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ [illegible]
15	11⅛	VanDrn	1	7.1	5	14	14⅛	14	14	[illegible]
35⅛	15⅛	Varian	.40	1.1	13	337	35	33½	35	+ [illegible]
15½	7⅝	Varo	.40	2.8	11	270	14½	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
50½	17½	Veeco	.60	1.2	16	204	u51	49⅝	51	+1⅛
6⅜	4⅛	Vendo				3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
13⅛	9⅝	VestSe	1.36e	13.		37	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
45½	25½	Viacom	.32	.7	20	70	45⅛	44⅛	44⅝	[illegible]
14⅛	10⅛	VaEPw	1.40	13.	7	1339	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ [illegible]
79	59	VaEP pf	7.72	13.		z100	60½	60½	60½	[illegible]
95	68	VaEP pf	8.60	13.		z50	67	d67	67	[illegible]
99⅛	72½	VaEP pf	9.75	13.		z50	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	[illegible]
28⅛	21⅛	VaEP pf	2.90	13.		7	22⅛	22	22	[illegible]
29⅛	11⅛	Vornado	.60	2.6	31	60	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	10⅝	Vulcinc	.84	5.6	5	6	15⅛	15	15	[illegible]
37	30⅛	VulcnM	2	5.4	7	112	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ [illegible]
		— W—W—W —								
19	11⅛	Wabash	.60	4.2	5	79	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
49	41	WabR pf	4.50	10.		z20	44	44	44	[illegible]
21	15⅝	Wachov	.86	4.7	7	85	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]
55⅛	42½	Wach pf	2.20	4.5		35	49	48⅝	49	+ [illegible]
7⅛	3⅛	WachRty			59	22	5⅝	5½	5½	[illegible]
36⅛	22½	WalMrt	.30	.9	15	35	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	[illegible]
35⅛	24⅛	Walgrn	1.50	4.3	7	40	34⅛	34	34	[illegible]
34½	23⅛	WlkrH g s			11	135	33⅛	33⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	22⅝	WalBus	1	3.3	8	2	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ [illegible]
28⅝	20⅛	WatMu	1.60	6.1	4	22	26½	26⅛	26	[illegible]
35⅛	26⅛	WaltJm	1.80	6.2	5	264	29⅜	29	29	[illegible]
13⅛	9½	WaltJ pf	1	9.5		z100	10½	10½	10½	[illegible]
38	27⅛	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.2		3	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+ [illegible]
12½	6⅛	WardFd			8	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]
18⅛	8⅛	Warnaco	.35r	2.5	5	71	14⅛	14	14	[illegible]
84⅛	21⅛	WarnS	1.80	2.1	13	71	u85	84⅛	84⅝	[illegible]
84½	73	WarnS wd				50	u84⅜	84⅛	84⅛	[illegible]
56½	32⅛	WrnComs	1	1.8	11	386	56⅛	55⅛	56	[illegible]
25⅛	17⅛	WarnrL	1.32	6.2	10	1214	21⅛	21	21	[illegible]
27½	21⅛	WashGs	2.40	11.	8	23	22⅛	22	22	[illegible]
33	23⅛	WshNat	1.40	5.3	6	29	27	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]
45	31⅛	WasN pf	2.50	7.4		12	34	34	34	+ [illegible]
23⅛	18½	WshWt	2.16	11.	7	25	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ [illegible]
47	27⅛	WasteM	.70	1.7	14	137	43⅛	42⅛	43	[illegible]
37	17⅛	WatkinJ	.40	1.2	14	185	33⅞	33	33⅛	+ [illegible]
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos				18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]
17⅛	12½	WayG pf	1.60	10.		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]
7⅛	4⅛	WeanUn	.20	2.8	34	40	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ [illegible]
25⅛	18⅛	WebbD	.20	1.6	12	204	13⅛	13	13	[illegible]
28⅛	22⅛	WeisMk	s.88	3.4	8	17	26½	26	26⅛	+ [illegible]
33⅛	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	6.4	5	82	27⅛	27	27	[illegible]
17⅝	11⅛	WelFM	1.35e	9.8	7	39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]
37½	27⅛	WtPtPe	2.80	8.3	6	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	[illegible]
14	9⅛	WstctT	g.80			44	13	12⅞	13	+ [illegible]
12	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.2	3	331	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
30⅛	21½	WAir pf	2	7.5		22	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	[illegible]
35	23⅛	WnBnc	1.64	5.0	6	240	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	[illegible]
35⅛	27⅛	WnCaNA	s.32	.9	18	125	42⅛	42	42	[illegible]
35	24⅛	WnCo pf	2.12	6.1		15	35	34⅛	34⅛	[illegible]
67⅛	36	WPacI	23.75e	2.7	4	208	38⅛	37	37	[illegible]
26⅛	15⅛	WUnion	1.40	5.5		277	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	[illegible]
56	40½	WUn pf	4.60	8.4		10	54½	52	54½	+1½
63	48	WUn pf	4.90	8.0		2	61	61	61	+1 [illegible]
11	8½	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		11	9	9	9	
23⅛	18	WUTl pf	2.56	14.		8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	[illegible]
27	16½	WestgEl	1.40	5.7	6	1401	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
35⅛	25⅛	Wstvac	1.50	4.3	8	71	35⅛	34⅛	35	[illegible]
37⅛	26⅛	Weyerhr	1.30	4.0	8	1273	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ [illegible]
48⅛	37⅛	Weyr pf	2.80	6.3		20	44⅛	44⅛	44	[illegible]
39⅛	26⅛	WheelF	1.40	3.7	10	95	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	[illegible]
39⅛	29½	WheelF pf	2	5.3		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	14⅛	WheelPlt	le	4.5		2 150	22½	22	22	[illegible]
50	42⅛	WheelPt pf	6	14.		z100	43½	43⅛	43⅛	[illegible]
22½	17⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	7.8	7	517	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
27⅛	19⅛	WhitC	1.40	5.4	6	405	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ [illegible]
9½	4⅛	WhiteMt				865	8⅛	7⅛	8	[illegible]
25⅛	12⅛	Whittak	1	4.1	7	484	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
17⅛	13⅛	Wickes	1.04	6.6	5	491	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	6⅛	Wieboldt	.44	5.8	12	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ [illegible]
38⅛	17	Williams	1.10	2.9	23	2442	37½	35	37⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	7⅛	WilshrO	.14b	1.8	49	156	14⅛	14	14⅛	[illegible]
33⅛	25½	WinDx	1.68	6.3	8	64	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	[illegible]
46	37	WinDx B				2	40½	40½	40½	+1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Winnbgo			163	1066	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ [illegible]
11⅛	7	WinterJ	1	13.	20	13	7½	7⅛	7½	[illegible]
27	21½	WisEP	2.38	11.	7	210	21⅛	d21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
103½	79½	WisE pf	8.90	11.		z70	81½	80½	80½	+ [illegible]
25⅛	19⅛	WisGas	2.04	10.	5	x25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ [illegible]
27½	22½	WisG pf	2.55	11.		10	24	24	24	— [illegible]
20⅛	15⅛	WiscPL	1.84	11.	6	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	WiscPS	1.72	11.	6	12	16⅛	16	16⅛	
33	20⅛	Witco	1.40	4.9	6	119	28⅛	28	28⅛	— [illegible]
14⅛	10	WlttrR	.80	5.8	5	291	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ [illegible]
13⅛	8⅛	WolvrW	.44	3.5	6	79	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	14	Wometc	.66	3.3	9	28	20⅛	20	20	
44⅛	25½	WoodPt	.48	1.1	22	170	44½	43⅛	44½	+ ⅜
32	19	Wolwth	1.60	6.7	5	1598	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
44	28	Wolw pf	2.20	6.4		1	34½	34½	34½	
9½	4⅛	WorldAir			7	63	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
80	64	Wrigly	2.88a	3.7	9	9	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Wurlitzr			66	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	11⅛	Wylain	.80	3.0	14	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
26⅛	26⅛	Wylain wd				90	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17	7½	WyleLb	s.40	2.4	9	213	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Wyly			18	348	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
69⅛	52⅛	Xerox	2.80	4.4	42	1630	63⅛	63	63⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	14⅛	XTRA s	.64	3.1	4	x180	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	14⅛	Yatess	.20	.6	9	54	33½	32	32⅛	—1⅛
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	4.7	5	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
33⅛	12	Zapata	.48	1.5	13	560	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+1
14⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp			4	203	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
15½	9⅛	ZenithR	.60	5.9	9	316	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	14½	ZeroCp	.48	1.9	10	44	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14½	ZumInd	.92	4.6	7	113	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
	12⅛	AARs	.40	2.8	9	70	14½	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
	3¾	AAV	.20	4.6	6	21	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
	7¼	APS	.44	5.3	6	15	8⅜	8¼	8¼—	⅛
	1	ATI			263	17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
	5⅞	AVC			3	40	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
	4½	AZL			18	115	10¾	10¼	10½—	⅛
	4¼	AZL pf	.48	7.4		39u	6⅝	6½	6½	
	1⅛	AcmePr				22	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
	10	AcmeU	.34	2.5	13	10	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
	2⅛	Action				5	3¾	3⅝	3¾—	⅛
	8⅝	ActonCp	.30b	2.0	9	289	15⅝	14⅝	15⅜+	1⅛
	12	AdmRes n			23	25	14	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
	13¼	AdmRus s.12		.5	19	77	22½	22	22¼—	⅜
	17⅝	AdobeO	.20	.4	39	149	53⅜	50½	51⅞—	2⅛
	1⅛	AeslsCp			15	365	2⅝	2⅛	2½+	⅛
	12⅝	AeroFlo	.50	1.9	5	20	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
	2⅛	Aeronca				163	7⅞	7⅜	7½—	⅛
	5⅛	AffCop	.10e	1.3		34	8	8	8	
	4⅛	AffilHsp	.28	5.3	11	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	¼
	19⅝	AffilPub	.96	3.1	10	6	30¾	30½	30¾—	⅛
	4⅜	AfterSix	.32	6.6	8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	4⅛	AirExpr n			12	19	7⅝	7¼	7½+	⅜
	4½	AlskAir	.30r	6.0	9	34	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
	2⅞	AlboW	.10e	2.4	3	5	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
	5⅜	Alcolac	.20	1.5	11	10	13⅝	13½	13¾—	⅛
	5⅛	AlmySt	.20r	2.9	13	28	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
	3⅜	AlohaAir	.10e	1.8		22	5½	5¼	5½+	¼
	7⅝	Alphaln	.10	.4	18	27	23⅝	23	23⅜+	⅜
	9⅝	Altamil	.32	2.5	4	15	13	12½	12¾—	⅜
	¾	Altec			21	27	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
	6⅛	Altec pf				3	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
	14¼	Alterlnv	.50	2.0	8	x168	25⅝	25⅛	25½+	⅜
	16⅛	Amdhl	.48	1.3	30	2200	31¼	29⅞	30¼—	¼
	8⅝	AmAgro	s.20	1.1	17	41	18⅝	18½	18½+	⅛
	7¾	AmBilt	.30e	3.3	5	5	9	9	9 +	¼
	26	AmBrd wt				7	31	30⅝	31 +	½
	8¼	ABusPd	.44	4.1	6	9	10⅝	10⅜	10¾—	⅛
	1½	AmCapCp			13	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
	9¼	AContrl	.56a	4.4	6	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
	7½	AGarPd	.34	1.4	9	12	23¾	23½	23⅝+	¼
	1¾	Alsroelf s			2	276	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
	7½	AMzeA	.48	2.7	11	34	18	17¾	17¾+	¼
	7½	AMzeB	.48	2.8	11	17	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅛
	15⅝	AmMfg	.62c			2	43	17¾	16⅞	17 — ¼
	4½	AMdBld s			14	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	8⅝	AMotln	.36	2.3	7	102	16¼	15⅝	16 +	¼
	26¾	AmPetf	2.50	6.1	5	13	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝+	⅛
	1¾	AmPlan Cp			4	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8¼	APrecs	.40	3.4	8	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
	5⅝	AScIE				239u	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅝
	10¼	AmSeat	.40	3.4		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	7⅝	AmTec	.64	8.5	5	11	7½	7⅜	7½	
	12	AndrJcb n			18	59	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
	3	Andrea	.36	5.0	15	47	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅜
	12½	AngloC	.21e	.9	11	66	22⅝	22	22¼+	¼
	6½	Anthony	.44b	4.3	4	75	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
	7½	AplDta	.16	1.3	15	173	12½	11⅝	12 —	¼
	18½	AquitCd g.47				92	40⅜	39½	39⅞—	⅜
	5⅝	ArrowA	.20	2.5	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	6¾	Arundel	.10e	1.3	5	1	7½	7½	7½	
	13½	Asamer	g.40			500	24	22⅝	23½—	¼
	13-16	AskinSvc				63	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
	7⅛	Astrex			10	32u	20¼	19¾	19¾	
	⅝	Atco Ind				21	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
	2⅛	AtlsCM	.16e	2.1	19	4750	7½	7⅛	7½+	½
	3⅝	AtlasCp wt				28	8¼	8¼	8⅝	
	4⅝	Audiotr	.16	2.6	7	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	18½	Augat s	.40	1.4	16	210	29½	29¼	29½+	½
	1⅛	AutoTrn				150	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
	1⅛	AutmRad				54	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
	4⅝	AVEMC	.40	3.3	10	14	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
	16	Avondl	1.20	6.1	5	5	19¾	19¾	19¾+	⅛
		— B—B—B —								
	13-16	BRT				20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
	9¾	Badger	.80	6.3	6	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
	3⅝	Baker	.20	4.0		30	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
	16¾	BanFd	1.72e	7.1		12	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
	1½	Bangor wt				136	1¾	1½	1⅝—	⅛
	8¼	Banistr g				24	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
	⅞	Barclay				3	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
	3½	BarcoCa	.12	2.4	16	14	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
	5	BarnesE			19	88	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
	8⅛	Barnwl	.20	.9		148u	23⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
	6	BarryR s.16		2.0	9	95	8	7½	7⅝+	⅛
	5½	BasRsNY n			33	238	7⅝	7⅜	7¼—	⅛
	15⅜	BnfStA s.40		1.6	6	20	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
	17	BnfStB				s.40		1.6	6	xEnt
	6	3		5 ⅜			5 ½		5 ⅜ +	⅛
	7	BergnB	.32	2.2	9	132	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼
	13⅝	BrgB pf	1.15	4.7		1	24½	24½	24½	
	1¾	BernzO				16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Bervan				1	2	2	2	
	2	BethCp			13	27	6⅛	5⅞	6	
	5¾	Beverly	.24	1.9	14	347	13	12⅝	12⅝	
	8¼	BicPen	.48	4.1	9	28	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅜
	1½	Bickfrd	.05e	2.4	12	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	7½	BigV Sup	.30	3.6	5	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
	4¼	BillyKid n			4	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	7	Blessng	.54	7.2	4	19	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
	16½	Blount	.64	2.1	8	119	31½	29⅞	30⅞—	⅜
	4⅛	BodinAp				89	5⅝	5	5⅝—	¼
	11⅞	BoltBer	.40	2.0	17	10	20	19⅞	20	
	17⅝	BowVall	g.10			1724u	48	45¼	47¾+	2¾
	3	Bowmar			74	626	6⅜	6	6⅜+	⅛
	17⅛	Bowne	.60b	2.3	7	37u	26	25¼	26 +	¾
	8	BrodidN	.26	1.8	11	284	14¾	14	14½—	⅛
	3¼	Branch	.20	3.3	6	299u	6⅛	5½	6⅛+	1
	5⅜	Braniff wt				44	8	7⅝	8	
	15¼	Brascan	1.20	5.5	10	128	21⅞	21¼	21⅞+	⅜
	20⅝	BraunE			8	12	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
	8⅛	Breeze	.57t	4.2	6	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	3½	BraDort	.20	4.2	14	33	4⅞	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
	10½	BrooksP	s.40	1.5	13	208u	26½	25¼	26½+	1½
	1¼	BrownCo wt				436	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	⅛
	31	BrnFB	1.24	3.0	13	4	42	41⅞	42 +	⅛
	7½	Buell	.50	5.4	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
	3¼	Bulldex				4	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	1¾	Burgess				1	19	2⅜	2½	2⅛+ ⅛
	9¼	Burnsin	.60	2.9	10	29	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝+	⅝
		— C—C—C —								
	12	CK Pet	.16	.6	35	199	24¾	23¾	24⅛+	⅛
	6¼	CDI			4	156	8⅝	8	8¼—	⅛
	6½	CHB Fd	.57b	8.0	6	30	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
	3¼	CMI Cp	.05e	1.3	6	24	4⅛	4	4	
	9¼	CRS	.36	2.5	5	12	14½	14½	14½	
	15⅜	CSE	1.40b	7.4	5	1	19	19	19 —	¼
	3⅛	CopleA				4	10	4½	4½	4½
	17	Caldor s	.50	2.0	11	21	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝+	⅛
	6	Calcomp				119	13¾	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
	30¾	CalPIC	2	4.2	7	3	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛—	½
	16⅛	Camco	.30	.8	13	62	38⅝	37½	38⅛+	⅛
	4⅝	Camanil n			3	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
	5⅛	CmpChb g				366	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
	9½	CdnHmst g				449	27⅜	26½	26¾—	⅛
	7⅞	CdMarc	g.46		10	85	18⅞	17⅞	18¼—	⅜
	13½	CdnMer g				2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜—	⅛
	9⅞	CdnOccs	s.24		18	11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
	2⅞	CapitlFd	.20	5.0	10	6	4	4	4	
	2⅛	Caresso	.05e	1.7	16	37	3	2⅞	3	
	17⅝	CaroEn	s1.20	5.8	3	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
	44¼	CaroPL	pf 5	11.		z810	46	45	45 —	2½
	3⅛	CarrolDv	.05e	1.1	8	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
	14⅛	CastlAM	1b	5.6	5	19	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	¼
	18⅛	CasFd	1.60a	8.4		4	19	19	19 —	¼
	9	Cavitro	.12e	1.0	21	57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	27½	CenM	pf3.50	12.		z80	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
	5¾	CentSe	.70e	9.2		18	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
	14½	Cenvill	1.40	5.3	6	66	26½	26⅛	26⅜+	¼
	4⅛	Cetec	.12	1.8	10	32	6⅝	6½	6½	
	6⅛	ChadMl	.60	8.1	6	45u	7½	7	7⅜+	⅛
	1	ChampHo				247	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
	13⅜	ChartMd			9	24	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞—	⅜
	6	ChrtM pf	.75	11.		6	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
	17⅛	ChiRv	1.60	8.1	14	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
	18¾	ChiefDv	g s			154	36⅛	35⅜	35⅝—	¼
	8⅝	ChildWld			6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	6	ChilinCp	.30	4.7	7	7	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
	12⅝	CircleK	s		9	78	13	12⅝	13 +	¼
	8¼	Citation	.56	6.5	5	15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	11	CityGas	1	4.9	8	13	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅜
	3¼	Clabir	.18b	2.6	11	27	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
	8⅝	Clarmt	.58e	4.1		10	14	13¾	14 +	⅜
	3⅛	ClarkC	.29e	3.8	7	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
	13¾	Clausng	s1.08	4.1	11	2	26¾	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	CohenHat			10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	3	Cohu	.16e	2.2	12	40	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
	13⅝	Colemn	1	6.1	7	85	16½	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
	4⅝	ColCml			69	334	7¼	6⅝	6⅞—	¼
	9⅝	Colwell	.60	3.3	20	33	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
	28⅝	Cominco	g 3			408	61⅞	59⅝	61⅞+	2⅛
	17⅝	ComAll	.50	2.3	7	14	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
	11¼	ComA pf	1.60	13.		3	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
	14⅛	CommMtl	.60b	1.8	5	17	33⅜	32¾	32¾—	1
	24	Comalnt	s		11	206	51⅜	48¾	49⅞—	1⅝
	1⅜	ComdrCp				19	48	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+ ⅛
	6⅛	Compo	.20	2.6	9	36	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	ComquD			8	58	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	1	Complnv			6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	12⅝	Conchm	.80	4.9		12	16⅛	16	16¼+	⅜
	8⅛	Condec	.33t	1.7	11	172	20⅝	19⅞	20 —	⅝
	6⅛	ConrHm	1.53t	14.	4	11	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Conrov	.16	2.2	6	114u	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
	8⅛	ConsOG				175	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	
	8⅝	ConsRef	.80	3.9	13	120	21⅛	20	20⅝+	¼
	3⅛	ContMll			11	31	8½	8⅛	8¼	
	5⅛	Cookln	.20e	2.8	6	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	CoopJr				17	3¼	3	3⅛—	⅛
	17¼	CoreLb	.28	.7	32	81u	40½	39	39 +	⅜
	14¼	Cornlius	.80	4.7	7	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	1⅛	Courtld	.17e	9.4	6	4	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	
	1⅞	CrestFo			6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	9½	CrestO	s.16a	.9	27	105	18½	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
	24	Crompt	1.80	5.4	4	14	33⅝	33	33⅛+	⅜
	23	CrossAT	1.40	4.1	10	34	34⅝	33⅞	34 —	¼
	6⅞	CrowlM	.50	5.1	2	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	30⅝	CwnCP	s.80a	1.9	3	120	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝+	⅜
	38⅛	CwnCP B	n.80a	2.0		31	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛+	½
	49⅛	CwnCP pf	1.92	3.8		17	51⅝	50⅛	50⅛	
	5⅞	Crownln	s.28	3.6	4	59	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	½
	12¼	CrulcR	.36	1.7	41	219	22	21	21⅝—	⅜
	25⅜	CrystlO s			30	88	31⅝	30⅛	31 +	⅛
	13⅝	CubicCp	.60	2.5	9	169	24	23⅛	24 —	⅛
	16⅝	Curtice	1.10b	4.5	7	23	24½	24¼	24½+	⅛
		— D—D—D —								
	3⅛	DCL			7	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
	2¼	DWG	.29t	8.0	5	160	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	7⅛	Damson				386	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+	⅜
	5⅛	DataAc	n.73t	7.5	7	61	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	12⅛	Datapd	.30	1.3	17	238	23⅝	22½	22⅞—	⅜
	11	DayMn	.75e	2.1	19	171	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	1½
	2⅛	Decoratr	.24	8.3	11	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
	12⅛	DelLabs	.48	3.2	12	14	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	DethlO	.10	.3	37	604u	35⅝	33⅞	35⅛+	1⅜
	10⅜	Depositr	1.60	7.3	4	4	22	22	22 +	⅛
	1	DesonJw			41	40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
	4½	DevonGp s			5	z300	24½	24½	24½+	½
	3⅛	Digicon			40	58	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
	4⅛	Dillard	.40	2.7	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	1	Diodes				102	2⅛	2	2⅛+	¼
	1½	DisFab			7	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	4⅛	Dixilcon	.30	4.2	6	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
	9	DomeP g s				934	56⅝	55	56¼+	⅜
	6	Domtr	pf1.80			38	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
	7⅛	DarcGs	n.20	.5	11	359	37	35½	36½—	⅜
	5⅛	DahlvB	n.30b	4.3	8	4	7	7	7	
	6⅛	Downey	s.32	4.2	4	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	7⅛	DrexUl	1.68	9.4		5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
	8¼	DrivHarr			8	3	18	17⅞	18	
	7	DrFair	.40	4.6	18	10	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
		16 Dunlop	.09e	6.9	6	11	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16	
	7⅛	DuplxPd	1	3.8	4	11	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
	9	DurTst	.40a	2.8	14	35	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	Dynlcln				106	3530	14⅝	13½	14⅛+ 1⅜
	4½	Dyneer	s.56	3.6	7	13	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
		— E—E—E —								
	3⅛	EAC	.30	6.7	18	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19	10	EECO	.28	1.7	12	5	16½	16½	16½—	¼
40⅛	15⅝	EarthRes	1.50	3.9	11	154	39⅛	38	38⅛—	½
20	15⅝	EslnCo	1.20	6.4	8	3	19	18⅝	18¾—	⅛
4½	2⅛	EazorE	.24	5.8	32	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos				5	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
26	12¼	EDO s	.40	1.8	13	80	23½	22⅝	22½—	1⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Ehren				7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4¼	2¼	ElAudD				11	3	3	3 —	⅛
28½	16½	Electros	1	3.9	8	15	25⅞	25¼	25½—	¼
16⅜	7⅛	Elsinor n			17	472	11⅜	11	11¼+	⅛
19⅝	6⅜	EmrRd			16	74	16½	15⅝	15⅞—	⅜
16⅝	6	EngyRs	.24	1.5	31	43	16⅜	16	16¼—	⅛
13½	6⅛	Espey	.20e	1.7	16	3	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
19½	14¼	EsqRd	.57e	4.0	5	6	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	¼
21⅛	12⅛	EvansAr	.40b	2.5	10	10	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
		— F—F—F —								
16⅞	8	FPA	.40	2.6	3	6	15⅝	15½	15½+	⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Fablnd	s.40	2.9	4	19	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
5⅝	3	FairTex			5	15	4	4	4	
1⅜	11-16	FairfNob				29	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FavDrg	.24b	2.1	8	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
19½	12½	FedMart				14	13½	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
11	5⅛	FedRes			33	841	10½	10⅛	10⅜+	¼
63⅝	24⅜	Felmnt	.25	.4	27	8	63½	62⅛	62⅝—	⅜
20⅛	12¼	FinGen	.40b	2.2	8	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅛	15¼	FISLSh	1b	6.4	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅞	Fstmrk				10	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
15⅛	8⅝	FischrP	.53t	4.9	9	45	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
23½	17	FitchGE	2.60	12.	6	11	21⅜	21½	21⅜+	¼
9¼	3⅝	Flogo				14	2	8⅝	8	8
30	17⅞	FlightSf	s.16	.5	22	68	29⅞	29¼	29⅞—	⅝
17⅛	7⅝	FloRck	.24	1.9	6	49	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
39	12⅝	FlowGen			22	52	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜+	⅜
13¼	10⅝	Flowers	.48	4.1	7	20	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	⅛
25½	15⅝	FlukeJ s			15	65	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅜
7⅝	4½	Foodrm			9	12	5⅛	5	5 +	¼
13⅝	7	FooteM	.20e	1.8	13	21	11⅛	10⅝	11 +	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ForestC	.10	.6	11	18	18¼	18	18 —	⅜
25⅝	4⅝	ForestLab				57	22⅝	22	22 —	⅜
21½	5¼	FrankRt	.12e	.6	26	80	19½	18½	19½+	⅞
10⅝	8	Franks	.36	4.3	6	26	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
8¼	5	Friedm	.24b	3.1	4	8	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝—	⅛
11½	3⅛	FriendFr				3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
13	7¼	Frlonas	.40	5.0	3	5	8	8	8 +	⅛
7½	5½	Frischs	.30b	5.0	4	4	6	5⅞	6	
14¾	9	FrontA	.20b	1.6	5	21	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	FrontA wt				33	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅛
		— G—G—G —								
4⅛	1⅛	GIExpt			11	129	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7½	2⅝	GRI			18	61	3	3	3	
4⅝	1¼	GTI			11	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6½	3⅝	Galaxy			6	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11¼	6⅞	Garan	.80	8.1	5	23	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
38⅛	15½	GatLiet	.40b	1.2	17	100	34⅛	33⅛	34 +	⅜
3¼	2⅛	Gaylrd	.05e	2.0	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
		GelmSc s			21	27	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
5⅛	3½	GnEmp	.32b	5.8	5	9u	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅜
18½	3½	GenExp				146	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
3⅞	2	GnHous			5	124	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
8⅝	2⅝	Genisco			9	49	7¼	6⅞	7	
5⅛	3⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	7	1	4½	4½	4½	
35⅜	21	Gerber s			23	45	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
19⅜	15⅝	GiantF s	1	5.9	5	5	17⅝	17	17 —	1¼
20⅝	8⅛	GnlYel	g.60		16	587	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛+	⅜
29⅝	5⅝	Glasrock	.10	.4	45	63	28⅝	27⅞	28 —	⅛
34⅝	25	Glatfltr	1.60	5.9	5	11	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
35½	19½	Glenmr	.88b	2.6	9	48	34	33½	33⅝—	¼
11½	8	Glosser	.44	4.6	6	1	9½	9½	9½+	¼
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt				6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31¼	12½	GldNugt	.08i	.3	38	2460	25⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	1
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH	.64	5.2	8	55	12⅝	12¼	12⅜—	¼
4⅛	⅜	Goldfeld				780	2⅝	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
2⅛	1	GoodLS				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅛	⅜	Gdrich wt				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
26⅜	19⅝	GormR	1.32	4.7	9	81u	28⅜	27½	28⅛+	1⅛
14⅛	9¼	GouldT	1.28	9.0	9	1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
13⅝	6½	GrahMt	.20	1.8	189	19	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
14	8⅛	GrandAu	.34e	2.5	5	3	13½	13½	13½	
12¼	7⅛	GrndCtl	.50	5.7	7	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
14	6⅜	GrangrA			118	36	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞+	⅜
11⅝	6½	GtAmInd			4	15	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24¼	5⅜	GtBasinP				394	23½	22⅝	22⅞	
42⅝	23	GtLkCh	.32	.7	17	41	42⅝	42¼	42⅝+	⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Greenmn			14	33	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
29	20⅝	GrossT	1.44	5.4	8	5	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜+	⅛
8⅝	7⅛	GuarBk n			9	12	7⅝	d 7	7 —	⅛
14⅛	9	GuardC	.60b	4.6	9	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
20¼	13¼	Gullfrd	s.52	2.8	4	39	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅜
115¼	30⅝	GlfCan	g1.60			627	113⅝	110⅛	112	+1
15⅝	6⅛	Gulfstrm			7	85	12	11⅝	11⅞+	⅜
		— H—H—H —								
7⅝	4¼	Hamptn	.65t	12.	4	21	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
9½	5⅜	HanSaRt			83	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
38	25	Harland	1	2.7	11	18	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞—	⅜
7½	2¼	Harvey			10	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	¼
8⅝	4⅛	Hasbro			6	21	6½	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	HlthCh s			44	801u	11¼	10¼	10½+	½
10⅛	6½	HlthCh wi				85u	11	10¼	10½+	¼
10¼	6⅛	HelthM	.30	3.6	5	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
10¼	7½	HelnWr	.40a	4.8	6	17	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
10⅛	9⅛	Helnick	.10	1.2	12	32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	HeltmMtg				31	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝—	⅛
10¾	6	HiGlnc	.12r	1.2	9	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8⅝	2½	HillrAv			14	29	6⅞	6½	6⅝—	⅛
17½	5⅜	Hiptrnic	.20	1.3	17	29	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅝
4⅝	2⅞	Hofman	.20	6.2	10	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
47	33	HolngA	g2.20			3	44½	44	44 —	3
16⅝	6⅝	HollyCp			17	454	16¼	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
39	15	Hormel	1.68	4.8	6	5	35¾	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
37½	9⅝	HornHar			34	275	34¼	31⅞	33½—	1
15½	9¼	HospMt	.60	4.1	24	30	15	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
23	16⅝	Hotel	2.10e	9.1	9	21u	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅜	HousRon	.50b	6.5	4	16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	HouseVl			6	3	3	3	3	
27⅝	15⅝	HouOM	.80	2.8	18	1915u	28⅝	26⅜	28⅜+	1⅞
25⅞	18	HouO pf	1.69	6.7		130	25¼	24½	25¼+	1
49½	9½	HowelC	.40a	.9	8	43	43⅝	43⅛	43½—	⅜
5½	2⅝	Howell	.10e	2.4	20	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅝	25¼	HubellA	1.70	5.5	7	14	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
34	25½	HubellB	1.70	5.4	7	7	31½	31½	31½	
30⅛	11⅞	HuckMt	.36	1.3	10	16	28½	28	28½	
97	47	HudBO	g2.30			67u	98	96½	97 +	¼
9⅝	4¼	HuntH	.20	2.5	8	11	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
72½	35⅝	HuskyO	g 1			106	70	68½	70 +	⅜
		— I—I—I —								
9⅝	3½	ICH	.20	2.5	5	8	8	7⅝	8	
17½	7¼	ICM	1e	6.1	13	18	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜+	⅛
7½	3⅛	IFS Ind	.18	3.4	5	33	5⅝	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
17	10⅝	IMC	.28	1.7	5	7	16⅝	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
10¼	8	IRT Pr	.42e	4.0	16	73	10⅝	10	10⅛+	¼
1	⅝	ITI			47	3	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
7⅝	4⅛	Impind	s.05i	.7	5	76u	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
42½	21	ImpOil	g1.20			1035	40	38⅞	39⅝—	½
2⅝	⅜	InflightSv				16	2⅝	2	2 —	⅛
33⅝	17⅜	Instron	.40	1.3	8	21	31⅝	30⅝	31¼+	⅛
1½	⅜	InstrSys				20	1511	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	InsSy	pf.25t	2.0		51	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	¼
16⅝	6⅛	IntegRes			10	155	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
22¾	7⅛	IntCtyGs	g.32			1226	21	19⅞	20⅛—	¼
18	10⅝	Intrmk	s.16	.9	7	80	18	16⅝	18 +	1½
4⅝	2¼	IntBaknt			9	1378	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
13⅛	5½	IntCtrls n			11	174	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	½
1⅜	11-16	IntFdSvc				23	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅞	5	IntProt	.30	4.9	4	47	6⅝	6	6⅛	
8¼	5⅜	IntSeaw			8	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
1⅝	⅞	IntStrtch			16	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4¼	1⅜	InvestFla			15	39	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
30⅝	19⅛	Jonics			13	4	29½	29⅛	29½—	½
33½	11½	IroqBrd	.36	2.1	10	1257	19⅝	16⅛	16¾+	¼
4⅝	2⅞	Irvinind	.10	2.4		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— J—J—J —								
5½	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	7.8	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17½	10½	Jacobs	.50	3.1	9	58	16⅝	16	16¼—	¼
9⅝	4½	Jensen	1.50t	27.	5	23	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
6½	2	Jetero	.10e	1.5	17	34	6½	6¼	6½+	⅜
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			7	10	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3½	JohnPd	.36	6.7		37	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
18⅝	3⅝	JuniperP			102	278	16⅝	16	16¼—	⅛
18½	8¾	Jupiter			3	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		— K—K—K —								
8½	4⅛	KTelln	.30e	3.8	7	39	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Kalstn	.75c			44	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Kallstad n			20	388	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
6⅝	3¼	KapokT			17	11	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
19⅝	11⅛	KayCp	.60	3.4	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
28¼	9⅝	KenalCp			25	348	25½	24⅝	25½+	¼
6⅛	4	Ketchm	.17t	3.2	16	7	5⅜	5⅜	5¼+	⅛
25	8⅝	Key Ph	n.03b	.1	97	141	21⅝	19	21⅛+	2
2	⅜	Kidde wt				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	2⅛	KinArk			10	164	3½	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
26	15⅝	KingRad	.40	1.5	7	226	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅜
53⅝	19⅜	KirbyEx			13	12	53⅝	53	53	
4⅛	2⅛	Kit Mfg				5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3	2	KleerVu			20	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Kleinerts				18	11¼	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
27	14⅝	Knogo n			17	66u	27½	26⅝	27¼+	⅜
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr			3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		— L—L—L —								
5¾	3½	LSB	.23t	5.8	7	18	4	3⅞	4	
3¼	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	2.2	25	50	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7¾	4⅜	LaMaur	.20	2.9	10	34	7	6¼	7 +	½
4⅛	2⅛	LaPnt			15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	2⅛	LakeSh g				125	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
14⅛	4⅛	Londmk			109	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
11½	7⅛	Laneco	.24	2.2	5	6	11	11	11 —	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	LazKap	n.40	2.3	8	48	18	17½	17¾—	⅛
28½	15⅝	LeaRonl	.60	2.2	10	333	27½	27	27½+	⅜
6½	3	LeePh			16	46	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
19¼	12	LehighP			5	2	18½	18½	18½+	¼
5⅝	2¼	LelsureT			4	9	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
8⅝	5	LlblyFb	.56t	8.8	4	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
12	5	Lightolr	.30	3.0	5	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅜
11	6	LilliAnn	.24	2.2	15	41	11	10⅝	11	
10½	5⅜	LincAm			11	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	LloydsE				56	2⅛	2	2⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Lodge	.10e	2.0	13	146	5½	5	5⅛—	⅛
31	17½	Lohmn	1.20	4.3	12	247	28⅝	26½	27⅝—	1½
42⅛	14¼	LoewT wt				211	39¾	38	38¼+	¼
22½	11¼	Logicon			11	13	22	21⅞	22 +	¼
31⅜	18½	LaGenS	1.05	3.5	9	5	30½	30¼	30⅜	
11½	3⅜	LundyEl			11	38	10⅝	10	10⅛—	⅜
11¼	6¼	Lydall	.70	8.8	6	6	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
6	2½	LynchCp			3	33	5¼	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
3	1⅛	Lynnwear			5	15	2⅛	2	2⅛	
		— M—M—M —								
6½	4⅛	MPO			6	2	5½	5½	5½+	¼
7⅝	5	Macks	.20	2.9	5	2	7	7	7	
5¼	1¼	Macrod			85	274	4½	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
19⅝	16½	MePS	1.84	11.	4	13	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
16¼	9¼	Mnpcod			12	3	12	11⅝	12	
16¼	13⅝	ManrC	s.40b	2.9	9	12	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
4 5-16	15-16	Merindo			17	1456	3 3-16	2⅜	3⅛+	¼
21⅜	18⅝	Marm	pf2.25	12.		12	19½	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
15⅝	5	Marshln	.66i	4.3	9	13	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8¾	MartlPr	.40	4.3	13	47	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅜
13½	6¼	Masind	.20	2.5		30	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅜
27⅝	21	MtlRsh s			22	93u	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
23⅝	9½	Matrix s			23	80u	25	22½	25 +	2
5½	2⅝	MoulTec	.14	2.5	113	117u	5⅞	5¼	5⅝+	⅜
14⅝	4⅝	McCulO			12	538	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛—	⅛
17¼	13⅝	McDow	n.13i	.8	34	1	16¾	16¾	16¾+	¼
5⅛	2⅝	McKeon			4	109	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
26½	15⅝	Means	1.20	4.8	9	25	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	½
11¼	8¼	Medalst	.56	5.1	5	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
29¾	20⅛	MedlaG	.84	3.0	9	22	28⅝	28⅛	28¼—	⅛
27⅝	10⅛	Meenan	n.24	.9	10	122	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞—	⅜
11⅝	7⅛	Megalnt	.28	3.6	2	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	12	MEMCo	1	7.3	6	14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
13⅝	8½	MercSL	.50b	5.4	4	31	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
12	7½	MetPro	.15	1.4	9	36	11¼	10⅝	11 —	⅜
13⅜	9⅝	Metex	.40	3.2	7	248	13	12½	12½—	⅜
34⅝	19¼	Metoth	.32	1.2	63	137	28	27	27⅝+	1⅛
5⅜	3	Metrocar			25	17	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
2⅝	1⅝	MichGen			21	35	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	¼
17⅛	6½	MchSug	.40	2.5	7	68	16¼	15⅝	15⅞—	⅜
5⅛	2⅛	MichS	pf.24	6.4		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Micklbry	.16	2.7	17	3	6	6	6 +	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅝	7⅛	MidldCo	.30	2.7	5	14	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅜
23½	9⅝	MidlGls	.40b	3.9	14	35	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
51	41	MinP pf	5	12.		z25	42½	42½	42½	
8	4½	MissnIT			2	47	6⅛	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
41½	20	MitchlE	s.20	.5	19	259u	41⅞	40½	41⅞+	1⅛
24½	12⅞	MileCp	.60	3.1	6	11	19¼	19	19¼	
6⅝	4⅛	MonMg	.44	8.6	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24½	13⅝	Moog	.40b	1.8	13	33	22¾	22½	22¼+	⅛
10½	7⅛	MtgGth	.91e	8.8	14	28	10½	10⅛	10⅜	
7	4½	MortnSh	.32	6.6	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
29¼	20	MtVMll	1.20a	4.1	5	1	29	29	29 —	¼
13⅝	9⅝	MovStr	.60	5.6	5	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
7¾	2⅝	Movielab	.52t	7.7	6	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— N—N—N —								
18⅝	11	NFC	.20	1.1	13	564u	19	17⅝	18⅝+	⅜
16⅜	5	Nardo	.24	1.6	11	52	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	1⅛
17⅛	10⅝	NCavStn	.60	3.5	9	34	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
13⅝	6⅜	NatEdu	.68t	5.2	5	4	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	NtHIIE			11	114u	24⅝	23	23⅝+	1⅛
10¼	1⅜	NKinney				109	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
10½	5¼	NtPatent				401	9½	9¼	9¼	
8⅝	5	NtSecR	.60a	7.3	8	23	8¼	8	8¼—	⅛
11	4⅝	NtSlvr				22	7⅝	7	7¼+	¼
8⅝	4⅝	NtSpinn	.24	3.7	6	37	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	NelsLB	.72t	8.0	8	59	9⅛	8⅝	9	
3⅝	2⅛	NestLM	.05e	1.5	30	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
28	17⅝	NHamp	.80a	2.8	8	x22u	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅜
3⅝	1⅜	Nldrla	.06e	2.5	12	99	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅜
38½	10⅝	NMxAr	.30e	.9	70	24	35⅝	34½	35 +	⅜
11	7⅝	NPinRt	s.90	9.5	11	2	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
8⅝	6¼	NProc	.60	8.9	7	41	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
27⅝	20⅝	NYTim	.90	3.9	10	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE	.50	4.1		14	12¼	12	12¼	
18⅝	10¼	Newcor	s.56	3.4	7	5	16⅝	16½	16½+	⅛
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt				29	⅜	½	⅝	
5	2⅝	Nexus			8	2	3	3	3 +	¼
2½	1¼	Noelind			19	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Nolex			16	15	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
20⅝	8⅝	Norlin	.60	3.1	6	35	19⅝	19¼	19¼+	¼
13	11	Norl pf	1.50	13.		15	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
11½	6½	Nortek	.08	.9	6	69	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
25⅜	15½	NoARoy	.24	1.0	10	41	25⅛	24⅝	25	
21	9	NoCdO	g		31	137	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛+	½
13⅝	10⅝	NoestBk	1.08	9.6	5	4	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			8	14	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅜
43⅝	22⅝	Numac	g.07i			523	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝+	⅜
		— O—O—O —								
12⅝	3¼	OEA	.20e	2.0	17	24	10½	10⅛	10¼+	¼
18⅝	10⅛	Oakwd	.12b	.7	7	12	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
8	4⅜	OhArt	.24	4.2	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12⅝	9	OhSealy	s.72	6.5	7	4	11	11	11 —	⅛
10	6⅝	Oilalnd	.40e	4.6	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
75½	31⅝	OOklep			18	z850	71⅞	69⅞	69⅞—	⅜
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH	.95e	6.5	3	29	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Ormand			13	26	4½	4¼	4¼—	¼
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn	.80	5.5	5	2	14½	14⅝	14½	
7⅝	3	OxfordFt			3	30	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7¾	4¼	OzarkA			4	143	5	5	5	
		— P—Q —								
3¾	⅜	PF Ind				689	3⅛	3	3⅛	
16¼	12½	PGEpfA	1.50	12.		14	13	12½	13 +	⅜
15	10½	PGEpfB	1.37	12.		2	11	11	11 —	⅛
13⅝	9½	PGEpfD	1.25	13.		6	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
13⅝	10	PGEpfE	1.25	13.		1	10	10	10	
13¼	9¼	PGEpfG	1.20	12.		26	10	9½	10 +	½
27½	20	PGEpfW	2.57	13.		32	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
25½	18	PGEpfV	2.32	13.		25	18⅝	18	18 —	⅝
27¼	19⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	13.		26	20	20	20 —	⅜
28¼	20⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	12.		123	21⅜	d19¼	21	
12½	8½	PGEpfH	1.12	12.		19	9⅜	9	9	
25⅜	18⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	12.		69	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛+	½
22⅝	15½	PGEpfP	2.05	12.		5	16⅝	d15⅝	16⅝+	1⅛
21½	16	PGEpfO	2	13.		4	16¼	16	16 —	½
21½	14⅝	PGEpfM	1.96	13.		2	15	15	15 —	⅛
24	17	PGEpfL	2.25	13.		2	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	
22¼	16	PGEpfK	2.04	13.		27	16⅝	16	16	
45⅝	34	PacLt	pf4.36	12.		z120	36	35½	36 —	¼
29	15⅝	PacTrst	1.20	4.8	10	3	25	25	25	
30⅝	14⅛	PageP	g n			544	28⅝	27⅜	28⅝+	⅝
36⅝	26	PallCps	.44	1.3	20	29	35⅛	34⅝	35 +	¼
3	1⅛	PalomrF			7	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
31	13⅝	Paradyn n			29	150	29⅛	28½	29⅛+	¼
6⅛	3⅛	ParaPk				1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12¼	4½	ParkEl			71	38	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
36¼	22	Parsons	s 1	2.8	13	74u	36½	36	36⅛+	⅜
6⅛	5⅜	PatFash	.10e	1.5	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14	8⅝	Patagon			5	32	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
14¼	6½	PeerTu	.40	3.3	8	12	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
2	⅜	PenDix wt				11	1⅛	1¼	1⅛+	⅛
23⅝	11	PenEM	.80a	3.4	9	14u	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	¼
16	13½	PenTr	1.20	8.6	6	7	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
4⅜	2⅝	PECp	.73t	21.25		162	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
6⅝	4⅜	PenobS	.28	4.6	5	14	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
14⅝	10⅝	Penrll n	.15	1.1	11	24	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
1⅜	1	Pentron			10	3	1½	1½	1½	
35⅝	25⅝	PepBoys	1b	2.9	6	2	34	34	34 +	¼
23⅝	13	PepCom	.80	5.2	6	45	15½	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Perini	.40	2.2	11	182u	18⅝	18⅜	18½+	⅛
21½	13⅝	PetLew s			17	349u	22⅝	20⅝	21⅝+	⅝
13⅝	10	PetLe	pf1.65	14.		26	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PhllLD	.52r	6.8	3	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2	Phoenix				310	3⅝	3⅜	3⅛+	⅛
17½	9	PicNPay	.32	2.3	7	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅜
8⅛	3⅝	PlonrSys			34	78	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
4⅝	2½	PlonTx	.20i			65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	5	PitWVa	.56	11.	7	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅝	24	PitDM	1.60	4.3	5	2	37⅝	37	37	
38½	29⅛	Pittway	1.65	4.9	7	2	33½	33¼	33½+	¼
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzaln n			13	85	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
56½	21½	PlacrDv	g1a			16	54⅝	53¼	54	+1
12⅝	5⅛	Plantind			31	418u	13	11½	11⅝—	⅛
9½	7⅛	PlyGm	.40	4.8	4	27	8⅝	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
3⅝	2¼	PlymRA				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅛	15⅝	PneuSc	1a	5.9	8	z100	17	17	17	
3⅝	1	Polaron			4	32	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
30⅝	14¼	PrairleO	g		29	8	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	¼
14⅝	10⅛	PrattLmb	1.10	8.4	6	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4½	PrattRd	.30	5.7	6	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	¼
27	20⅛	PrenHa	1.42	6.5	8	35	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
5¼	3	PresR1A	.05e	1.1	3	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3	PresR1B	.05e	1.1	3	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅝	10⅝	PrpCT	1.42e	7.6	13	37	18⅝	18¼	18¼+	½
12½	9⅝	ProvGas	1	9.8	8	14	10⅛	10	10¼+	¼
6⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.5	13	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
44½	32¼	PSCol	pf4.25	13.		z50	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	1
24⅛	19½	PsSP	pfC2.34	12.		3	19½	19¼	19¼	
25¼	20⅝	PsSP	pfD2.34	12.		101	20⅝	d20¼	20¼—	⅜
18¼	8¼	PulteH	.32	1.7	4	48u	18⅝	17¾	18⅝+	⅜
11¼	6½	PuntaG			7	21	9⅝	9¼	9¼+	⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta	pf1.10	9.4		2	11⅝	11¼	11¾—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Qualinn	n.50	5.9	2	26	8⅝	8⅝	8½—	⅛
		— R—R—R —								
9	2⅝	REDM			10	53	8⅝	8⅛	8½+	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	RET				124	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅜
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf	4.38	9.8		4	44⅝	44½	44½—	⅜
21¼	9	RHMed	.20a	1.2	10	10	17	17	17	
2⅝	1½	RPS			8	6	2⅛	2	2	
4½	2½	RSC	.10	2.3	18	38	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅜
8⅝	5	Ragan	.15e	2.0	8	171	7⅞	7½	7⅝—	⅛
57	13½	RnchEx	.30e	.5	20	323u	57¼	53⅛	56⅝+	3⅝
28⅛	18⅝	RangrO s				519	26	25⅝	25⅝+	⅜
29½	21½	Ransbrg	s 1	3.6	9	11	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛+	⅜
5	2	RapAm wt				152	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅜
8¼	2	RathP			14	29	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
32¼	15⅝	Ravind	.44	1.3	23	112u	34⅝	32¼	34 +	1⅝
5⅝	2¼	Reading			8	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	¼	
23⅝	16	REInv	1.60	7.0	12	3	23	22¾	22¾—	¼
12⅝	7⅛	RtlncT	1.25e	16.		16	8¼	8	8 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw			11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜		
5⅝	4⅝	ReevesT			14	29	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
6½	4½	RefaTr	.32	5.7	3	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
20⅝	8⅛	RegalB	.72	3.6	10	31	20¼	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
9½	5⅝	RepGyp	s.24	3.4	4	112	7	7	7 +	⅛
55	35½	RepNY	2.52	4.8	6	18	53¼	52½	52½—	1⅛
20	11⅛	ReshCot	.32	1.8	16	103	18⅝	17⅝	18 —	⅜
54⅛	23⅛	ResrtA			4	633	33½	32⅛	32⅝—	1
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt				23	13¼	13	13¼	
83⅝	32⅝	Resrt B				5	z1050	40½	40	40
4⅛	2⅛	RestAsc			7	74	3⅛	2⅞	3	
13⅝	5½	RexNare			9	42	7¼	6⅞	7	
38⅛	14⅝	RioIOil	n		24	40	35½	34⅝	35 —	⅛
9⅝	4	RibletP	.12	2.2	5	38	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
34¼	21⅝	RioAlg	g1.50			11	30⅝	30½	30½—	¼
13⅝	5½	Robntch				32	7⅝	7	7	
9⅝	5	Roblin	.12	1.1	62	459u	10⅝	10	10½+	⅜
20½	10⅛	Rockway	1b	5.4	7	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
28⅛	18	Rogers	s.12	.5	15	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	RoncoT			18	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8	4¼	Rossmr			18	11	7	7	7	
3⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm				15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8½	7	Rudick	.42e	6.0	4	7	7⅛	7	7	
3	1½	Rusco				38	2⅛	1⅞	2	
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp			5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16¼	10	Russell	.56	4.0	5	45	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
		— S—S—S —								
14	8⅝	SGL	.30b	2.2	7	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	SMD			4	26	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4	SSP				42	9	8⅝	8⅞	
18⅝	11½	Salem	.40a	2.5	9	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
7⅛	2	SCarlo	.07e	1.2		18	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
10	6⅛	SDgo pf	.90	12.		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
24	17½	SDgo	pf2.47	13.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
26½	18⅝	SDgo	pf2.68	13.		17	20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
25½	18½	SFrRE	1.76	7.0	16	12	25⅛	25¼	25¼+	¼
3	⅝	SFRE wt				32	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
7	3	Sargent n			125	130	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
6¼	3⅛	ScheibE			21	50	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
24⅛	13⅝	Schnuit	1a	4.5	4	24	22¼	22	22¼—	⅜
17½	2⅛	Schiller			10	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
7⅛	4⅝	SchoolP	.40	8.0		44	5	5	5 +	⅜
3⅝	2½	Schrodr			30	5	3	3	3	
9⅝	6⅛	Schwab	n.30	3.4	8	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	2.6	8	18	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
75	21⅛	ScurryR g				13	3	75	74	74 —1
20⅝	16	SbdAM	.40	2.2	5	5	18½	18½	18½	
17	5⅝	Sealctro	.94t	5.4	8	28u	17⅝	16¼	17½+	⅜
1½	13-16	Seaport			4	1	1	1 —	⅛	
7	3⅝	Searsind			8	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
5	3	SecCap			12	42	4½	4⅛	4½	
20¼	17⅝	SelsDel n			18	129	19½	18⅝	19½+	⅜
9⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.6	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	5⅛	Semich	.20b	1.7	18	155	12	11½	11⅝—	⅜
8⅛	5⅝	Servisco	.40	5.0	5	6	8	7⅝	8	
7⅛	3	Servo			13	20	6⅛	6⅛	6¼—	¼
15½	9½	SetonCo	.50b	4.4	4	29	11½	11¼	11¼—	½
8⅝	4⅝	SnoerS	.60e	7.7	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23½	7½	Sharon	s.50a	2.4	12	39	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅛
11⅝	9¼	Sharon wi				6	10⅝	10½	10½—	¼
6¼	4⅛	Shawin	.40	7.6	5	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	SheltrR			6	81	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Snowbt	1	5.0	7	41	20⅝	20	20⅛	
40½	18½	Slerrcln	.30a	.8	18	10	40	39⅞	40 +	¼
11¼	6⅝	Silco s	.32	2.9	10	90	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	¼
20½	10¼	Sigma	.40	2.6	7	12	15½	15⅛	15½	
9¼	5½	Sikes A	.40e	4.9	4	66	8⅝	8	8⅛+	¼
23½	11¼	Slloinc	.10e	.4	6	62	23⅝	23½	23½	
7⅛	3⅛	Silvrcst				16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	SimcoS	.25b	6.1	7	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Solitron			18	1695u	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	⅜
30⅝	24	SonderB	.40	1.3	10	5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6	Sounden	.40	4.2	4	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	SoetCap	1	9.5	14	1	10½	10½	10½+	¼
11⅝	8½	SCEd	pf1.02	11.		2	9	9	9 —	¼
12⅛	8¼	SCEd	pf1.06	11.		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
13	8½	SCEd	pf1.08	12.		5	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅝	9¼	SCEd	pf1.19	13.		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
28	23⅝	SCEd	pf2.48	10.		z50	24¼	24⅛	24¼+	½
16⅝	11⅛	SCEd	pf1.45	12.		22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	½
19⅝	16¼	SCEd	pf1.30	7.6		10	17	17	17 +	⅜
25⅝	19	SCEd	pf2.30	12.		12	19⅝	d18½	19⅛+	¼
24⅛	17½	SCEd	pf2.21	13.		25	17½	d17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
98⅛	72	SCEd	pf8.70	12.		1	74	74	74 —	2
100	74	SCEd	pf8.96	12.		3	72	d72	72 —	5⅛
9⅝	7⅛	SwFIBk	.60	6.9	6	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9	SpectivR			5	3	11½	11½	11½—	¼
15	7	Spector	.43e	4.0	4	83	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
8¼	3⅝	Spectro	.19t	2.5		53	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅛	4	SpedOP	.20r	4.4	7	1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer	.16	2.4	11	530	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	½
5¼	4⅛	Spientex	.24	4.9	8	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
27½	21½	StdAlln	1	3.8	4	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
26	8⅝	StdMell				142	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
26⅛	16¼	StProd	1.52	8.8	12	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
33	23⅝	StdShr	2.14t	7.5	6	14	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Stange	.20	2.8	8	x23	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	StanAv	.50r	3.4	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
5⅛	3¼	Stanwd			4	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	StarSup	s.80	5.1	4	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust				1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
12⅝	5¼	Steelml	.24b	2.2	7	67	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞—	¼
23½	16½	StepnCh	.92	4.4	7	29	21½	21	21⅛	
2⅛	11-16	SterlBcp wt				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅜	1	SterlEl			10	370	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3	2⅛	SterlEx1	.05e	1.7		5	3	3	3 +	⅛
28¼	8	StrutW	.30b	1.2	24	69	26½	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
3½	2⅛	SueAnn	.24	8.0	5	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair	.60a	4.1	7	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
69½	17½	Sundnc	.16b	.3		158	64¼	62½	63½+	1¼
17⅛	10⅝	SupFdS	.40b	2.4	8	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
12¼	5	Supind	s.25	3.2	6	213	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝+	1
11½	6½	SupSurg	.32	4.3	5	16	7½	7¼	7½—	⅛
58½	29⅝	Supron	s.24	.5	31	368	50⅝	48½	49⅝+	½
7¼	3½	Susqueh			7	57	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
10½	7⅛	Susqh pf	1	12.		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10¼	4½	Synloy	.30b	3.2	10	25	9½	7⅝	7½+	⅛
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex	1.30	3.1	11	71	41⅞	41½	41⅝	
24⅛	18⅛	Sysco s	.40	1.6	8	36u	25	24⅝	24⅝	
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng			15	148	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝—	½
5⅝	3⅝	SysPln	.24	4.4	4	4	5½	5½	5½	
		— T—T—T —								
9⅛	5½	TEC	.48	6.5	7	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
4	1⅝	TFI			6	20	3⅝	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
22½	11⅝	TabPd	.20	.9	8	49u	22⅝	21½	22 —	⅜
14	8	TandB	.40	3.2	6	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
9⅝	5¼	Tannet	.28b	4.6	5	8	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9½	Tasty	1.20b	11.		4	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
5⅝	1⅝	TechSym			16	102	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp			8	22	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	TechTp				18	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
9¼	4½	Tecirol	.24	2.7	7	68	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
84⅛	27⅝	TejonR			71	4	74⅝	74⅝	74¼—	½
31½	16½	Telflex	.50	1.7	12	19	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	⅜
22¼	11	Telscl			8	140	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s			10	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	5⅝	TerraC			32	66	9½	9⅛	9¼	
13½	5⅛	TetraT				3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	7½	TexlAir	.16	1.8	8	90	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1⅛	½	TharCp				2	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
29¾	16½	Thriftm	1.20	4.2	4	5	28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅜
7½	3	Tidwell			4	22	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	TobKlz	n.25	4.4	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
41½	.32	TolEd	pf4.25	13.		z50	34	34	34 —	¼
100	75½	TolEdpf	10	13.		z100	76½	76½	76½+	1
10⅛	3½	TappsG				4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
17⅝	12⅝	TorlnCp	1	5.9	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
27¼	15⅛	TollPet	g.32			328	24⅝	24⅛	24¼—	½
19¼	8	TotPet wt				52	16⅝	15⅝	16	
3⅝	2⅝	TownCtry			7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
21½	17⅝	Towner s			68	15	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
7⅝	3½	Traitor	.12	1.8		113	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux	.10e	1.3	8	83	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
15¼	7¾	TranOil	.05e	.3		385	15½	15	15¼+	⅜
11⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec	n.24	2.5	13	x5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy	.20	2.7	9	8	7⅝	7	7⅝+	¼
13	7¼	TriSM	.80	6.8	5	4	12	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
20½	8½	TritOil n			145	309	19	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
34½	22⅝	TritOil	pf1.96	6.1		19	32⅝	32	32⅛+	⅜
10⅝	6¼	TuboMx s			15	3226	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	⅜
31	26	TurnrC	2	7.1	6	2	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr	.20	4.4	7	12	4½	4½	4½	
		— U—U—U —								
15⅛	8⅝	U&I			72	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UDS			9	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅛	3	UNA	.20	3.2	4	31	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	¼
10⅝	5¼	URS	.38	3.7	9	91	10⅝	10	10¼+	⅜
8¼	5¼	Unimax			16	50	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
23⅝	12½	UAirPd	.68	3.0	14	23	23⅛	22⅝	23 +	⅛
17⅛	11	UnCasF	.72	6.0	6	5	12	12	12	
2½	1⅛	UnFoods	.15e	7.1	27	17	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	UNatCp			33	297u	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅜
⅜	1-16	UNatCp wt				81	3-16	5-32	3-16+	1-32
8	6¼	UNICp pf				10	8	8	8 +	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	UnRltT	.93e	8.3	13	45	11¼	11	11¼+	⅛
6⅛	3	USAir wt				15	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16⅝	10⅛	USFlltr	.36	2.2	9	233	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	USRdium			23	38	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	
11⅝	7½	UnityB			6	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
7⅝	4¼	UnlvClg	.05	.8	4	10	6½	6½	6½	
27½	12⅝	UnlvRs	.32	1.3	19	137	23⅝	23½	23⅞+	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	UnlvRu	.72	7.4	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		— V—V—V —								
18½	16⅝	VallyRs	n1.08b	6.1	7	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
16	7⅝	Valmac	.20i			16	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
4⅝	2½	ValueL	.07e	1.9		7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅛	1½	Verit			6	1	2	2	2	
23⅛	16½	VermlA	.32b	1.8	8	12	18	17⅞	17⅞	
11⅛	5¼	Vernitrn	.10	.9	9	284	11⅜	11	11¼+	⅛
7⅛	3	Vertiple			5	46	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2½	1¼	Viatech				3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	2⅛	VintageE			4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15¼	6⅛	Vlsbay	.53t	3.8	11	32	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅛
6½	4¼	VisualG	.16	2.6	11	22	6¼	6	6⅛	
5⅜	2⅛	VolMer	.12e	2.0	6	97u	6	5	6 +	⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Voplex	.52	6.0	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	VulcCp	.20a	3.1	4	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2½	WTC				60	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Wacknt	.40b	4.5	8	54	9½	8⅞	8⅞—	½
3⅝	2¼	WadelEq			7	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛	
36⅝	18⅝	Walnoco	s.12	.3	65	661	36⅛	35	36⅛+	2½
33⅝	13⅝	Walbr	n.10e	.3	12	38	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
9⅝	4	WallcS	.12	1.8	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
37¼	17	Wang	B s.16	.4	25	280	37⅝	37	37¼+	¼
39⅛	18⅝	Wang	C s.06	.2	27	24	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+	½
13½	8⅝	WardsCo	.20	2.0	5	7	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
2⅝	1½	WshHm			6	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
25⅝	18⅛	WshPost	.44	2.3	6	65	19¼	19¼	19¼	
31⅞	22⅝	WRIT	2.12	7.2	15	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	Watsco	.30	4.4	7	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
27	14⅛	Wthfrd n			19	346	24⅝	24	24⅝—	¼
28⅝	8⅝	WeldTu	.30	1.1	9	2	27½	27⅜	27½+	¼
5⅝	4	Wellco	.12e	2.6		26	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
10	7	WescoFn	.42	5.3	5	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
30⅝	15⅝	Wslbrn	g s.70	2.4		221	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝+	½
38⅝	15½	WstFin	.52	2.7	2	85	19⅝	18⅝	19¼+	½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20	9	WPacRR n			6	85u	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
12¾	4	Whippny	.20	4.3		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅞
7½	4	WhitCbl	.20	3.9		16	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛+	¼
11½	4⅝	Whitehall			13	99	10	9¼	9¼+	¼
17½	5	Wichita	.45t	2.7	55	48	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	¼
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n			3	21	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	¼
24⅛	11	Wmhous	.70	3.3	10	19	22½	21½	21½—	⅜
3⅛	1⅝	WilsnB				1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
25¼	12½	Wincorp	.40	1.8	56	6	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
14½	7⅛	Wdstrm	.60	6.3	5	8	9½	9⅝	9½	
12¼	5⅛	WkWear	.40	3.5	7	28	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅜
23⅝	16¼	WwEngy n			65	498u	23⅝	23	23⅛+	¼
24½	13⅛	Wrathr	.05e	.2		8	21⅜	21½	21⅝—	¼
6½	⅜	WrightH g				258	4 15-16	4½	4 9-16—	¼
18	11	Wynns s	.48	3.3	6	13	14½	14¼	14½	
15	11⅛	WymBn	.72b	5.2	6	7	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
		— X—Y—Z —								
11⅛	6½	Zimmer	.36	4.4	3	36	8⅛	7¾	8⅛+	½

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New Issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

To our readers...

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Circulation Director
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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 5, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
24250	Abti Price	$23	22¾	23	— ¼
770	Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
30335	Agnico E	$14⅝	14⅝	14½	
3450	Agra Ind A	$6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	¼
82892	Alta Gas A	$28	27½	27⅞+	½
100	Algo Cent	$22	22	22	
1150	Andres W A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2320	Argus C pr	$7⅝	7½	7½	
106	Asbestos	$36⅝	36⅛	36⅝+	½
9750	Atco A	$20⅝	20¼	20½+	¼
20760	BP Can	$38⅝	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
17891	Bank N S	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
600	Baton B	$13⅝	13½	13⅝+	½
200	Beth Cop	$23½	23½	23½—	½
1200	Bralor Res	$21½	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
2550	Bramalea	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	
2850	Brenda M	$39⅝	38½	39⅝+	⅛
11952	BCFP	$29	28⅝	29 +	¼
1470	BC Phone	$17¼	17	17¼+	¼
33236	Brunswk	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
5400	Budd Can	$9¼	8½	9 +	⅜
3950	CAE	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
1300	Cod Frv	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
6372	Cal Pow A	$46⅝	45½	46 —	⅜
28215	Camflo	$22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+	1¼
12875	C Nor West	$20¼	19½	19⅝—	⅜
10390	C Packrs	$35½	35⅝	35½+	½
6195	Can Perm	$18¾	18¼	18⅝—	½
233	Can Trust	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	½
1750	C Tung	$31½	30½	30½—	1
5135	CCablesy A	$13½	13⅛	13½	
1200	Cdn Cel	$9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
147	CGE	$32	32	32 —	½
8302	Cl Bk Com	$27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
34005	CP Inve	$43⅝	42½	42¾—	1⅛
1938	Cdn Tire A	$29⅝	28½	28½—	1⅛
12574	C Utilies	$20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
150	Candel. Oil	$65	65	65 —	1
6660	Cara	$19⅝	18⅝	19 —	¼
1855	Cassiar	$13½	13½	13½	
13100	Celanese	$7½	6⅞	7½+	½
9900	Cherokee	$13⅝	13¼	13½	
160	CHUM	$10⅝	10½	10⅝—	¼
100	C Holiday I	$10	10	10	
4350	Con Distrb	$10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
70852	Cons Gas	$29⅝	28⅝	29	
3067	Con Fardy	400	390	390	—10
710	Conwest	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
68482	Coseka R	$20⅝	19⅝	20¼+	½
1900	Craigmt	$6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
225	Crush Intl	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
11324	Cyprus	$23⅞	23½	23¾—	⅛
34232	Czar Res	$17¼	16⅝	17 —	¼
21490	Daon Dev	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
900	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
16155	Denison	$39¾	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
13559	Dickasn	$13½	12¾	13	
9035	D Bridge	$16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
4439	Dofasco A	$38⅝	38⅛	38¼—	⅜
13205	Dom Store	$20¼	20	20	
3505	Du Pont A	$33	32⅝	33	
1725	Electhom A	470	470	470	
2800	Emco	$10⅝	10¼	10½+	¼
49834	Falcon C	$14⅝	13⅝	14⅛—	½
20259	Fibre Nik	A$134⅝	131½	132½—	3¼
10510	Fed Ind A	$8¼	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
15350	Francana	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
614	Fraser	$19	18⅝	18⅞	
150	Fruehauf	$10½	10½	10½	
5900	G M Res	$7⅝	7¼	7½—	⅛
200	G Distrb A	$9¼	8	9¼—	⅛
11500	G Distrb w	335	325	325	— 5
24055	Gibraltar	$14⅝	14	14 —	⅜
20	Goodyear	$23½	23½	23½+	2½
1860	Graft G	$15	15	15 +	⅛
5690	Granduc	395	385	395	+10
4260	GL Forest	$60½	60½	60½	
200	Greyhnd	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
300	H Group A	430	430	430	
2195	Hard Crp A	300	290	295	— 5
1900	Hawker	$17¾	17½	17½—	⅜
2614	Hayes D	$9⅝	9½	9½	
4651	H Bay Co	$23½	28	28	— ⅜
13000	IAC	$11½	11¼	11¼	
2150	Indal	$12⅝	12½	12½—	¼
500	Indusmin	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
4875	Inland Gas	$14	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
1170	Inf Mogul	$8½	8⅝	8½	
11907	Intpr Pipe	$18½	18	18½	
300	Inv Grp A	$18	18	18	
5590	Ivaco	$19⅝	19	19	
10423	Jannock	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
15120	Kaiser Re	$33⅝	32⅝	33⅛—	⅛
9600	Kam Kotia	$7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
750	Kelsey H	$24	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
14405	Kerr Add	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
6047	Labatt A	$24½	24⅛	24¼—	⅛
600	Lob Min	$49⅝	46	49½+	1½
18760	Lacana	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
1000	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
1705	LL Lac	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
825	Lob Co A	420	420	420	+ 5
1978	Lob Co B	410	400	410	
475	MICC	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
102	Mclan H A	$25	25	25	
20311	MB Ltd	$29⅝	29⅛	29¼—	½
500	McGraw H	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
1300	Est Mirtic	300	300	300	+ 5
16720	Mitel Corp	$20⅝	20⅛	20¼—	½
11155	Molson A	$28¼	28	28 —	¼
3	Molson B	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
3963	Moore	$37⅝	37¼	37¼—	⅜
2600	Murphy	$28⅝	28¼	28½—	⅜
1052	Nat Trust	$26	26	26 +	¼
88233	Noranda	$27	26⅛	26⅝—	⅛
98508	Norcen	$37⅛	36⅝	36⅞—	⅝
61068	Oakwood P	$18⅝	17⅝	18 —	⅜
17505	Ocelot B	$31⅞	30⅝	31½—	½
1040	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
16150	Pamour A	$14¼	13⅞	14	
3750	PanCan P	$72⅛	71½	71½—	½
35825	Pembina	$12⅝	12⅝	12½—	⅛
4750	Petrolina	$50¼	49⅝	49⅝—	1
5000	Peyto Oils	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
6850	Pine Point	$36⅝	36⅛	36½—	¼
23300	Place G	395	370	370	—15
17120	Placer	$62	59⅝	60⅛—	⅜
3214	Ram	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
4774	Redpath	$15⅝	15	15 —	¼
693	Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4400	Reichhold	$14¼	14	14¼+	¼
41129	Revnu Prp	189	173	189	+13
600	Roman	$49⅝	49½	49⅝+	⅛
8400	Rothmon	$24½	24	24 +	¼
62205	Sceptre	$13½	13	13⅝	
200	Scotts A	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31260	Shell Can	$34⅛	33	33⅝—	1
35452	Sherritt	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
896	S Sears A	$8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
415	Slater Stl	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
400	Southm	$33⅝	32	32¼—	1⅛
600	St Brodcst	$11½	11	11½+	¼
29727	Stelco A	$31	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
2825	Steep R	440	435	435	— 5
14210	Sulpetro B	$21	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
4000	Suncor pr	$28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
2000	Tara	$14¼	14⅛	14¼+	¼
5983	Teck Cor A	$32⅝	31⅝	31½—	½
18388	Teck Cor B	$33⅛	31¼	32 —	1
100	Teledyne	$12	12	12 —	⅜
5900	Tex Can	$80	79	80	
1151	Thom N A	$15½	14⅝	15⅝+	⅝
20973	Tor Dm Bk	$27⅛	26½	27⅛+	¼
975	Torstar B	$23	22⅝	22⅝	
2618	Traders A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
5010	Trns Mt	$13⅝	12½	13 —	⅜
25355	Trinity Res	$11⅝	10⅝	11 —	⅜
19086	TrCan PL	$25⅝	25⅛	25¼—	⅜
18790	Turbo Cl B	$20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
16433	UGas A	$12¼	11⅞	12 —	¼
4830	Union Oil	$41⅛	37¼	41 +	¼
14875	Un Asbstos	$6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
19165	U Keno	$47⅝	45	47⅝+	2¾
4725	U Siscoe	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
1858	Un Carbid	$33	32½	32½—	¼
1000	Van Der	$10½	10	10 —	½
3360	Verstl Cor	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
10570	Vestgron	$19	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
1125	Weldwod	$23	22½	22½—	½
5300	West Mine	$18	17⅝	18	
8622	Weston	$28	27⅛	27⅝+	⅜
4340	Woodwd A	$25½	24⅝	25 +	¼
8750	Yk Bear	$15½	15¼	15¼—	¼

Total sales 8,414,960 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
550	Algoma St	$36	36	36	— ½
6689	Bnk Mont	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
522	Can Cmt	$14½	14	14¼+	¼
100	Conron	$13½	13½	13½	
6225	Con Bath	$18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
2100	Dom TxtA	$15⅝	15½	15⅝—	¼
4200	FCA Intl	290	285	290	
200	Imasco	$42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅜
250	Mnl Trst	$20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
23400	Power Cp	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
9950	Royal Bk	$45⅛	45	45 —	⅛
25100	Roy Trst Co	$14	14	14 —	⅛
300	Steinbrg A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼

Total Sales 1,265,289 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 4, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	367.63	367.24
Toronto	2,022.90	2,018.70

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.50
Albert Heijn	81.80
Algembank	297.00
Amrobank	63.00
A'Dam Rub	43.60
Fokker	23.70
Heineken	71.70
H.V.A.	49.50
Hoogovens	22.70
K.L.M.	73.20
Nat. Nedder	118.40
Pakhoed	56.50
Philips	20.70
Robeco	174.50
Rolinco	152.50
Rorento	107.40
Royal Dutch	158.90
Unilever	116.30
Van Ommer	220.90
VMF-Stork	36.00

Ans-Cps Index: 85.30
Previous: 85.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,350
GBL (B.lamb)	1,650
Cockerill	329
Electrobel	5,920
GB-Inno-BM	2,570
Hoboken	3,015
Petrofina	5,830
Ph. Gevaert	900
Soc. Generale	1,610
Solvay	2,415
Un. Miniere	816

Bourse Index: 152.58
Previous: 150.47

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	39.20
B.A.S.F.	146.80
Bayer	124.10
Commerzbnk	179.20
Cont. Gummi	52.40
Daimler	241.50
Demag	137.00
Deutsche Bnk	263.00
Dresdner Bnk	194.50
Hoechst	120.00
Hoesch	34.10
Karlstadt	227.00
Kaufhof	184.00
K.H.D.	212.00
Lufthansa	77.00
Mannesmon	127.70
Metallgesell.	266.00
Neckermann	120.00
RWE new	188.00
Schering	280.00
Siemens	264.50
Thyssen	86.80
Varta	156.20
Veba	151.90
Volkswagen	177.50

Sloman Index: 137.81
Previous: 138.05

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$14¾
Anglo-Am	0.92½
Barclays Bnk	4.21
Beecham Gp	1.23
BICC	1.09
Boots	1.82
Bowater	1.80
BAT Ind.	2.60
BOC Int'l	0.66
Brit. Pet.	3.64
Burmah	1.83
Charlered	1.55
Cadbury Sc.	0.60
Cons.Gold Fds	5.10
Courtaulds	0.76
De Beer D	$11⅛
Distillers	1.98
Dunlop	0.59
Free St Ged	61⅛
GEC	3.66
GKN	2.65
Glaxo Gp	4.73
Gt Un St	4.02
Guinness	1.85
Hawker-Sidd	1.88
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.79
Imps	0.77½
Marks & Spen.	0.88
Metal Box	2.48
Plessey	1.38
Randfontein	$77½
Rank Org.	2.20
Royal Dutch	35⅛
R.T.Z.	3.38
Shell	3.50
Thorn (A)	3.06
Tube Invest.	2.88
Ultramar	4.38
Union Carb.	$15⅛
Vickers	1.30
War L3½	31⅛
West Deep	$43.00
West Drief	$84¼
West Hold	$65¼
Woolworth	0.63½
ZCI	0.49

F.T. 30 Index: 455.90
Previous: 447.90

Milan

Bastogi	720.00
ERBA	2,670.00
ErcMarelli	406.00
Fiat	1,916.00
Finsider	88.75
Generali	48,720.00
IFI	2,405.00
Italgas	809.00
Italsider	238.00
LaRinas	128.25
Montedis	183.00
Olivetti	1,662.00
Pirelli	2,109.00
Snia Visco	641.00

BCI Index: 91.25
Previous: 91.89

Paris

Air Liquide	515.00
BSN	1,049.00
Carrefour	1,680.00
Cim Lafarge	251.00
Cie Bancaire	358.00
CFP	258.80
CGE	360.00
CCF	161.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,384.00
Ferodo	358.50
Gen Occident	304.50
Imetal	88.00
L'Oreal	720.00
Mach Bull	73.00
Michelin	810.00
Moet Henn	531.00
Moulinex	85.00
Paribas	221.00
PUK	102.70
Penarroya	99.90
Perrier	286.00
Peugeot	251.00
Rh Poulenc	129.00
Saclior	30.60
St Gobain	129.80
Suez	280.50
Telemecan	818.00
Thomson	228.00
Usinor	16.40

Agefi Index: 137.39
Previous: 136.26

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,310
Buehrle	2,800
B Boveri	1,850
Cib Geigy	1,240
Cr Suisse	2,395
Fisher	815
HofRochN	6,275
Nestle	3,535
Sandoz	4,175
Ste B. Suisse	418
Sulzer	2,960
U.B. Suisse	3,710

SBC Index: 343.30
Previous: 342.80

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 6, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	83¾	84¾
Argentina 9⅝-84	84½	85½
Ashland 7½-82	93½	94½
Australia 8¾-91	77½	78½
Australia 8¼-92	73½	74½
Avco 10¼-87	78	80
BTokyo 7⅝-84	83	84
Barclays 8½-92	74¾	75¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	80½	81½
Bell Can 7¾-87	76	77
Beneficial 9¾-87	84	85
BFCE 8⅝-83	90½	91½
Canpac 9¾-89	83	84
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	83½	84½
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	79	80
Charbonag 8⅝-81	94¾	95¾
CNT 9½-86	86	87
Comalco 10¾-91	84	85
Cons. Foods 7½-91	76	77
Continental 9¾-86	83½	84½
Dome Pet. 10-94	80¼	81¼
Dominion 10¾-84	88½	89½
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	80¾	81¾
DSM 8¾-88	82¾	83¾
E E C 8¼-82	90¾	91¾
E E C 7¾-84	83	84
E C S 9-93	87	88
E C S 8⅝-97	70¾	71¾
EdF 9⅝-86	86½	87½
E I B 8-84	83¾	84¾
E I B 8⅝-93	72½	73½
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	86½	87½
Eurofima 8½-83	89½	90½
E D C 9¾-84	89½	90½
Finland 9½-86	85	86
Genstar 10-89	82	83
GMAC 9¼-86	83	84
Gotaverken 8⅝-87	78	79
Gould 9¾-85	86¾	87¾
GTE 9⅝-89	82½	83½
GulfWest 9¾-84	84	86
Home Oil 9½-86	88	90
Hudson Bay 10-94	81½	82½
ISE Cndo 9-82	90	92
I T T 9½-89	81	82
Kennecott 9½-86	81½	82½
Kidde W. 8⅛-85	81	82
Kockums 8-83	90½	91½
Manitoba 8¾-83	89	90
Manitoba 9½-89	81	82
Michelin 10-94	81¼	82¼
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	86½	87½
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	89¼	90¼
NBrunswick 9-83	89¾	90¾
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	77¾	78¾
Newfoundld 10-94	80	81
NZealand 8½-83	88¾	89¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	76	77
Norway 9½-84	89¼	90¼
NScotia 9¾-89	81¾	82¾
Occidental 10¼-84	90	91
Ontario Hyd 8-87	76¼	77¼
Penney JC 8½-83	87	88
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	87½	88½
Pepsico 9¼-84	89	90
Portland 10-84	89½	90½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	76	77
Queb. Pro. 9-95	70¼	71¼
Saabscania 8½-89	75	76
Shell 8-86	83	84
Shell 7½-87	79¾	80¾
Stind 8⅝-88	82	83
StatOil 9⅝-89	82	83
Sweden 9⅝-84	90	91
Transocean 8-86	88	89
Unilever 9¼-87	83	84
UnOil 7½-87	85	86
UnBis 9-89	79	81
Utah 8-87	84½	85½
Vwagen 7¾-87	75	76
Warner L. 9-84	87	88
BroadHale 4⅝-87	67	69
Canon 6¾-94	104	105½
Carnation 4-88	65½	67½
CIBA G. 4-94	85½	87
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	76½	78½
Cr Suisse 4½-91	133½	135½
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	109	111
Cummint 6⅝-86	77	79
Dartind 4¾-87	71	73
EastKodak 4½-88	73½	75½
Ford 6-86	77½	79½
Ford 5-88	67	69
Galveston 8⅝-94	121½	123½
GenElec 4¼-87	81½	83½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	86½	88½
Gillette 4¾-87	66	68
GulWestn 5-88	94½	96½
Honda 5½-89	103½	105
Honneywell 6-86	87	89
ICI 6¾-97	102	103
INA 6-97	101	103
ISE 6¾-89	84½	86½
ITT 4¾-87	67	69
Lear 8-89	109	110½
MorganJP 4¾-87	85	87½
Nabisco 5¾-88	94	96
Owensill 4½-87	107½	109½
PenneyJC 4½-87	67	69
RCA 5-88	69	71
Revlon 4⅝-87	101½	103½
Sperry 4¼-88	111½	113½
Squibb 4¼-87	77	79
Texaco 4½-88	86½	88½
Texas 7½-93	75	77
Tyco 8½-88	157½	159½
UBS 5-89	105	107
UnCarb 4¾-82	90½	92½
WarnLamb 4½-87	69½	71½
WarnLamb 4¾-88	66	68
Xerox 5-88	70	72

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	70	72
BBC 4¼-93	89½	91½
Beatrice 6¼-91	92	94
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6⅝-92	99	100½
Boots 6⅝-93	98¾	99¾
Borden 6⅝-91	85½	87½
Borden 5-92	75½	77½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	89.615	76.728
Previous	89.966	77.820

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 6, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond .... SF 662.65@
—(d) Conbar .... SF 653.00@
—(d) Grabar .... SF 706.00@
—(d) Stockbar .... SF 813.00@

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.61
—(d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 4.09
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.45

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $8.99
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.86*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $22.27
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.75
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $28.21

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses .... SF 303.25
—(d) Canasec .... SF 533.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 58.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 64.25
—(d) Energie-Valor .... SF 107.50
—(d) Ussec .... SF 509.00
—(d) Europa-Valor .... SF 114.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra .... DM 19.50
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 66.70

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $2.58

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $36.92
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. 368.64
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd $21.50
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $34.50
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $66.86
—(w) Fidelity World Fd $20.63

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $45.04
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$12.32
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.76
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $9.91
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund $13.57
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $12.73

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.41
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $25.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth .... SF 475.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 281.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT. (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.97

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $48.08

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,586.50
—(r) Securswiss .... SF 1,810.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor .... SF 355.75
—(d) Intervalor .... SF 53.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 330.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 239.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 61.88
—(d) Universal Fund .... SF 73.54

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 23.75
—(d) Bond Invest .... SF 54.25
—(d) Convert-Invest .... SF 63.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. .... SF 138.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. .... SF 103.75
—(d) Globinvest .... SF 58.25
—(d) Pacific Invest .... SF 72.00
—(d) Remetac-Invest .... SF 480.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh .... SF 345.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 214.00

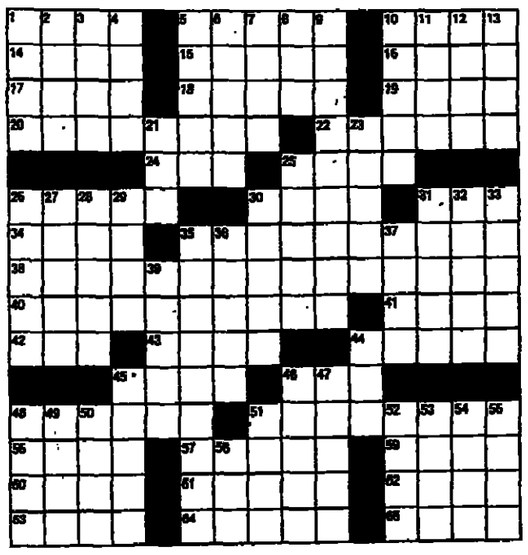
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta .... DM 35.49
—(d) Unifonds .... DM 15.76
—(d) Unirak .... DM 48.61
—(d) Uniglobal .... DM 62.56
—(d) Unispecial I .... DM 61.35
—(d) Europafonds .... DM 23.80

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $11.12
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $986.83
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.84
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 119.95
(w) CAMIT $10.62
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $16.21
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,368.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $279.55
(w) Citadel Fund $2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,121.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.35
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.80
(w) D.G.C. $51.59*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.25
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $24.10
(d) Euro e Obligations .... LF 1,128.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,322.10
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $231.38
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 150.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 67.53
(d) Fonditalia $16.70
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... M 37.99
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $8.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 5.92
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $437.46
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $113.83
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $122.48
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.66
(w) Intermarket Fund $11.64
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.80
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 32.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.06
(r) Italamerica S.A. Fund $12.03
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.37
(w) Japan Selection Fund $82.62
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.48
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,386.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $14.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $30.16
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $70.13
(w) Luxfund $33.58
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Can$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.07
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $8.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.67
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.92
(w) N.A.M.F. $91.27
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $35.33
(d) Renta Fund $60.17
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 766.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.25
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 55.95
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.32
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 88.50
(w) Soros Fund $1,095.54
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $50.95
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $69.93
(w) Transpacific Fund $32.30
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 51.38
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.12
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $4.00
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $102.01
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $459.58
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $18.35
(w) Worldwide Securites $102.31
(w) Worldwide Special $2,134.94S/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 With 5 and 38 Across, pious N.Y.C. tot's plea
5 See 1 Across
10 Mail
14 Water plant
15 Lover: Comb. form
16 Thrill for the Met set
17 Use a primer
18 Site of "The Scarlet Letter"
19 Pack down lightly
20 Fuel, solvent or illuminant
22 William Lyon ——: 1865-1943
24 Noshed
25 Have on
26 Toffler's "Future——"
30 What "the walls have"
31 Ewe said it
34 Game in a Reno casino
35 Electro-magnetic waves, e.g.
38 See 1 Across
40 Appease
41 Gaelic
42 Drink cautiously
43 —— in the corner
44 Actress Garson
45 Pure and simple
46 O'Hare loc.
48 Planet second to Jupiter in size
51 "—— Prayer"
56 A son of Hera
57 "The readiness ——": Hamlet
59 Dissipated man
60 It follows Shrove Tuesday
61 Alcohol used in perfumes
62 Fit to——
63 Girl in a stuttering song
64 Winner at Saratoga
65 Loch——

DOWN

1 Merry adventure
2 Robert——
3 Seaweed substance
4 Woodworker's plane
5 Underdog's coup
6 Alan Ladd film classic
7 Egypt's lifeline
8 Fronton cheer
9 Abstemious
10 "——Noster"
11 Aloud
12 Birdbrain
13 Camper's curfew
21 Cotton from Cairo
23 "——luego!" (Mexican's goodbye)
25 Oft-watched line
26 Goes from the first to the third grade
27 Matisse or Pétain
28 Successful
29 Joint venture, for short
30 Best and Ferber
31 Wavy pattern in fur
32 Have—— for news
33 Actor Ed from Kansas City
35 On the way back
36 Cordial flavoring
37 Highway for Hadrian
39 Hamelin's hero
44 Hodges or MacDougald
45 Stale or trite
46 Uncle Tom's wife
47 Word with bells or Kitchen
48 Polio conqueror
49 Sector
50 Carnival structure
51 Bakery purchase
52 Algerian port
53 Mechanical learning
54 Club receipts
55 Homophone for seize
58 Rachel Carson subject

Solution to Previous Puzzle

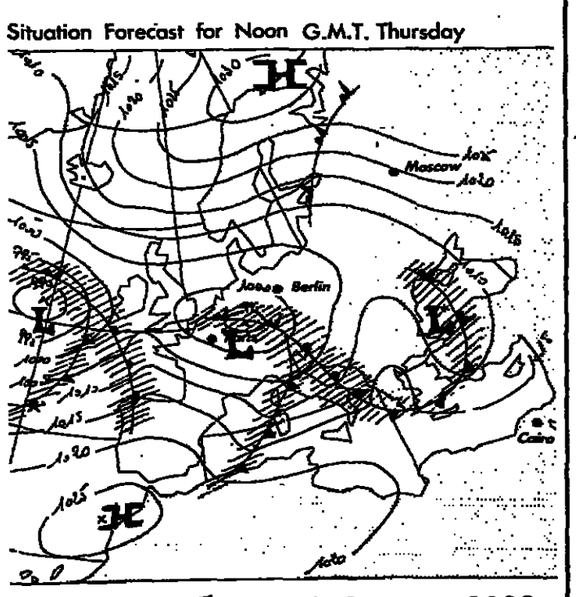
A	R	O	I	D		S	T	O	A		P	A	E	R
S	T	R	E	E	T	C	A	R	S		E	M	M	A
H	E	B	R	E	W	A	N	D	A	R	A	B	I	C
E	S	S		V	I	R	G	O		U	N	I	T	Y
		V	E	T	E			L	S	U				
S	A	M	A	R			S	P	A	T	T	E	B	S
E	L	E	M		D	O	M	I	N	I		R	A	T
T	E	L	A	V	I	V	A	N	D	C	A	I	R	O
A	P	E		E	X	A	L	T	S		R	E	A	M
T	H	E	S	T	I	L	L		A	T	S	E	A	
			U	T	E			M	O	D	E			
A	T	I	N	E		A	T	E	A	R		R	A	E
F	R	O	M	R	I	G	H	T	T	O	L	E	F	T
R	I	T	E		L	O	U	I	S	I	A	N	A	
O	M	A	R		E	G	G	S		T	E	T	R	A

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	7	44	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Foggy	MIAMI	21	69	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	36	Foggy	MILAN	3	37	Foggy
ATHENS	17	62	Fair	MONTREAL	—12	10	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	60	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—7	19	Snow
BELGRADE	13	55	Fair	MUNICH	8	46	Overcast
BERLIN	—1	30	Snow	NEW YORK	—5	24	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	NICE	13	55	Overcast
BUCHAREST	3	37	Rain	OSLO	—13	9	Snow
BUDAPEST	8	46	Foggy	PARIS	9	48	Rain
CASABLANCA	15	59	Fair	PRAGUE	6	42	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	—2	28	Overcast	ROME	17	62	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	62	Fair	SOFIA	6	42	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	—7	19	Overcast
EDINBURGH	3	37	Showers	TEHRAN	3	37	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	16	60	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Fair	TOKYO	3	37	Fair
GENEVA	11	52	Overcast	TUNIS	22	71	Fair
HELSINKI	—10	14	Snow	VIENNA	9	48	Showers
HOUSTON	22	72	Fair	WARSAW	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	Overcast	WASHINGTON	6	32	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Rain				
LONDON	8	46	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Briton Invents Game So Boring Even Olympics Would Boycott It

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP) — An Irish engineer claims that he has invented what may well be the most boring game in the world — on purpose.

"My game is dull, tedious and depressing," said Denis Murphy, 37. "It is designed to drive players right up the wall."

Yet, Mr. Murphy thinks that the game — called "It's a Bore — has commercial possibilities. Unlike other games designed to give players a feeling of happiness or well-being, this one, Mr. Murphy claims, is aimed at giving hypochondriacs something to complain about.

The game is played on a board divided into numbered squares — some of which are marked "D" for distress. Markers are moved around the board on the throw of a dice. When anyone lands on a "D" they are penalized by returning to the previous "D."

PEANUTS

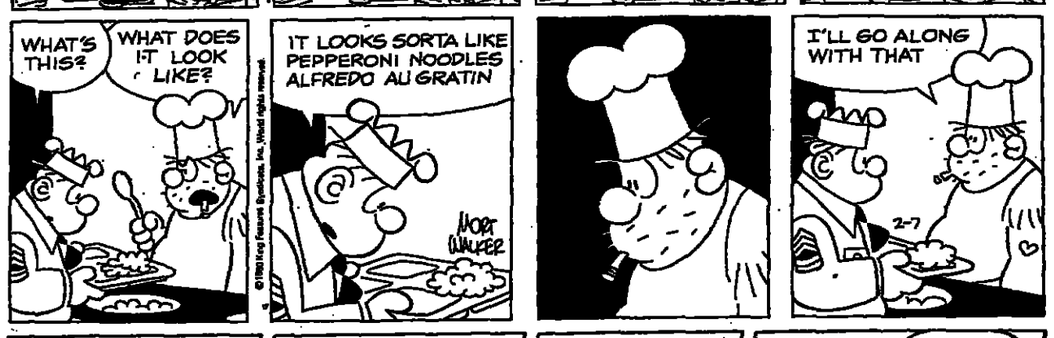


B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



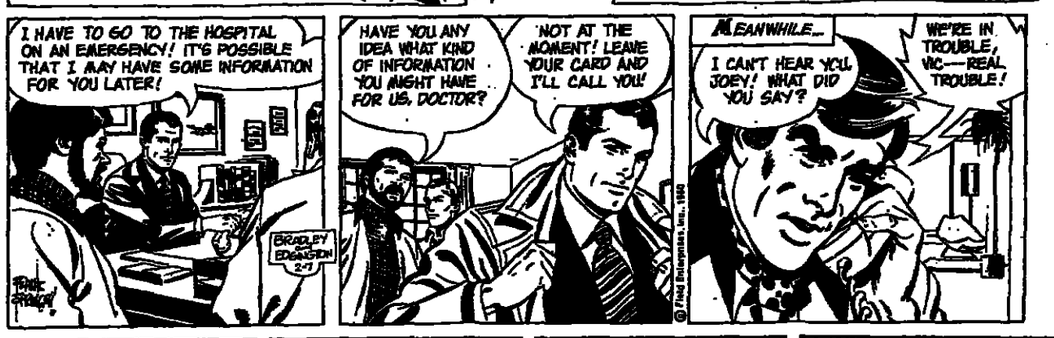
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ADYLL

GNATY

KEEBAT

DRIZAL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LUCID WHOOP HOOKED PRAYER

Answer: They called him the "cream" of fighters because he always got this—"WHIPPED"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NO, JOEY, WE'RE NOT MIS'RABLE... WE'RE HAVIN' A GOOD TIME!"

BOOKS

PRINCESS DAISY

By Judith Krantz. Crown. 464 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MOST of the sexual tension in "Princess Daisy" is between Daisy, who really is a princess even though she produces television commercials, and Ram, who is her half brother and has all the family money.

Most of the actual sex in "Princess Daisy" sounds like an invasion of Afghanistan, which is exactly what one would expect of a novel whose heroine is named Daisy and whose villain is named Ram.

Ram, of course, rapes Daisy when Daisy, of course, is an innocent 15-year-old, in France, of course. Daisy runs away to California. Ram spends the rest of the novel seething. Daisy spends the rest of the novel being beautiful and talented.

How beautiful? She has silver-blond hair, black eyes and a Slavic mouth. How talented? She is a very good producer of television commercials, she knows exactly what to wear for every occasion and, to supplement her income because she has to pay for the upkeep of a twin sister who was brain-damaged at birth, she paints marvelous watercolors of rich children and their horses, while waiting around for the ultimate man who will compare her, in two consecutive paragraphs, to a unicorn and a dolphin: "Now he pressed her mouth with a rain of kisses like blazing flowers."

Besides Ram and Daisy, we have Francesca and Stash, Mopsy and Vanessa, Shannon and North, Amabel, Danielle, Bootsie and Kiki. I like Kiki; she has sass. The best conversation in "Princess Daisy" is between Kiki and Daisy. The second-best conversation is between Kiki and Luke.

But Luke doesn't belong in the novel; his name should have been changed to Stern or Lance. Anyway, Kiki, the unconventional daughter of a Detroit Daddy Megabucks, is a good talker. Her talk is, perhaps, a little too clever, but it took my mind off the sex: "He realized that her fragility was strength, and that she wanted him without reserve. He bent to the glorious task, dimly aware that never before had life flowed through him without the static and interferences of thought, never had he been so close to drinking the elemental wine of life."

When "Princess Daisy" isn't leaning on cute names as a substitute for solid characterization, it is piling on the adverbs, as if in panic. Without an adverb, we might not understand the emotions of the people who are talking. Seldom in "Princess Daisy" do we get a "he said" or "she said" that isn't followed by an adverb like a finger in the eye, or a caboose. They said whatever they said — I pick at random from four different pages — waspishly, bitterly, indifferently, delightedly, modestly, calmly, blithely, airily, angelically, thoughtfully, possessively, plaintively, virtuously, confusedly, urgently, demurely and invitingly and so on.

On the other hand, there are moments during which I missed an adverb. Daisy says to Kiki: "Tergiversations." We need a modifier, or at least I do, because I've never heard anyone say "tergiversations" out loud before. I will also admit that some emotions are too complicated for adverbs. Thus, Kiki says to Luke, "not really," and she says it "in a voice of despotic allure." There is no adverb for "despotic allure."

Stash, by the way, is a White Russian nobleman and polo player and aviation ace. Francesca is a movie queen. They beget Daisy and Danielle. Stash wants to deposit Danielle in a garbage can. When Francesca finds out, she leaves Stash for California, as Daisy will leave Ram for California. Francesca dies and Daisy goes back to Stash in London, where she meets Ram, son of Stash by a previous marriage, and so to France.

Daisy, with Kiki, goes to college. Daisy, with Kiki, moves to New York and the glamorous world of advertising. Shannon has a line of cosmetics that requires a new image, someone classy. Ram's feelings are hurt, and he plots revenge with the help of People magazine.

Nevertheless: "But there was more; more than this blissful peace and together they quickened, panted, quested as eagerly as two timid men after an elusive prey, plunging through the forests of each other until they came at last to their victories, Daisy with a sound that was at least as much a cry of astonishment as it was of joy. She had experienced fulfillment before, but never with this excellence, this plenitude."

I'm happy for her. I really am. And I'm happy for Judith Krantz because "Princess Daisy" is going to make even more millions of dollars than "Scruples" did, and every writer deserves millions of dollars and a publication party at Tavern on the Green. Krantz, incidentally, is very funny and quite wicked about parties, whether at Tavern on the Green or down with the Vinyard is horsey set or on a chartered yacht in the Caribbean where Daisy doesn't want to eat ginger-flavored minced squab on a K'ang-hsi plate. Krantz is almost smarter than Kiki.

Is there anything profound to say about the American imagination and a best-selling novel that seems in the end to have been a three-hour television commercial for diet pills and food and sexual plasticine? Well, we want what we can't have, and Daisy's underwear is more interesting than Venice. "Princess Daisy" is ridiculous, but I enjoyed it. It has a sort of despotic allure, I suppose, confusedly.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

ROUNDS

By Frederick Busch. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 244 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN "Rounds," Frederick Busch has given up his interesting and not always successful experiments with the short story to write a resoundingly conventional novel. It is as if someone had said to him: "Why don't you cut out the clowning and get down to business!"

He has availed himself of the traditional novel's effects with a vengeance. One can imagine him saying, "Take that!' And that!" as one character loses a child, another a finger, another an arm and still another his mind. There is a car in a river with a drowning girl and a hysterical boy, thrown in, apparently, just to beef up the action.

And yet most of "Rounds" is quite good. Although there is no evidence on the dust jacket that Busch is a doctor himself, he has given us a remarkably persuasive portrait of a pediatrician in Eli Silvers, his chief character. The powerful piling up of medical detail as Dr. Silvers does his rounds strongly inclines us to accept everything else in the book as authentic, too.

Silvers lost his small son in a car accident. Believing the boy to be only stunned, he treated the screaming driver of the other vehicle first. After his son died, he felt that he might have saved him. His wife, Gwen, apparently did also, because she left Silvers.

Silvers becomes involved with Lizzie Bean, who arrives at the hospital with powder burns on her neck, the result of an insincere suicide attempt. Lizzie, a psychological counselor at the local college, is pregnant by a man she does not care for, and the token suicide is an announcement of the fact that she cannot face an abortion.

Phil and Annie Sorenson are a subplot. So are Turner and Dee. So are Mead Weeks 2d and Lisa Bonnet. Busch is determined to mesh gears, to revel in the sheer mechanics of the novel form.

Although in his short story he was sometimes difficult to follow, what Busch was trying to say usually is often an inverse difficulty in "Rounds." We wonder when he actually wants to say some of these things with quite so much emphasis. The parts about the dead Silvers' son are dangerously close to sentimentality. When Lizzie has a baby and gives it up for adoption to the Sorensons, and when that baby turns out to have sickle-cell anemia, then we begin to feel that pressure we are being imposed upon, that the author is abusing the balance of things.

Yet — one keeps saying yet — this book — yet "Rounds" does work in some stubborn sense that overrides all objections. Love, marriage, children and death seem to survive quite a bit of distortion.

To Busch, we might say: Welcome to the family of man. Membership is free, so you don't have to try so hard."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South would normally pass a raise to two hearts. But North-South's version of the Precision System uses the constructive major raise to show very strong game interest. Two no-trump showed a balanced hand with stoppers in the side suits, and the North hand was admirably suited to no-trump.

The opening spade lead was won with the nine in the closed hand, and hearts were established. The spade ace was driven out, and South tried running the diamond jack. This lost, but there was no way for the defense to take more than four tricks before the declarer scored a ninth in spades or diamonds.

This won the board, for the opposing team played four hearts. The defense took the heart ace, the spade king and the A-Q of diamonds for down one.

NORTH
♠Q J 8 4
♡ J 4 3
♢ K 10 3
♣ K J 3

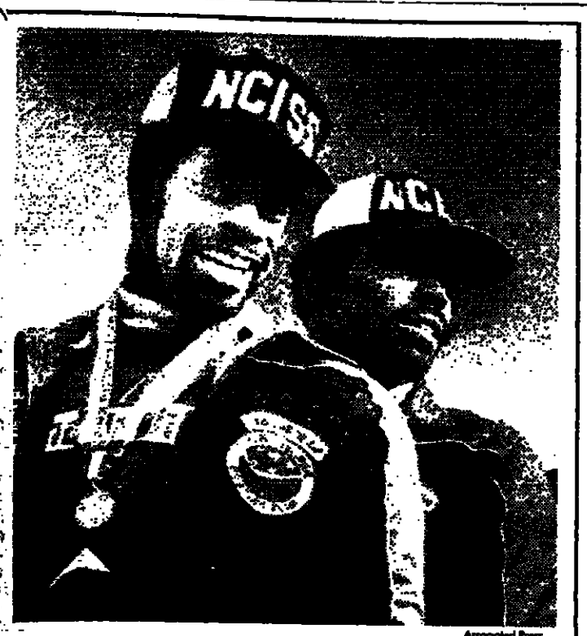
WEST (D)
♠ K 10 7 2
♡ A 10
♢ 9 6 5 4
♣ 9 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A 9
♡ K Q 8 7 5
♢ 8 7 2
♣ A 6

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:		
East	South	West
Pass	1♡	Pass
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade two.



Associated Press

QUALIFIERS — Willie Davenport (right), twice an Olympic medalist in the hurdles, and Jeff Gadley were part of a four-man U.S. bobsled team that qualified this week for the Winter Games at Lake Placid. The pair will be the first black Americans to compete in the Winter Olympics.

China Embarks on Long March Toward Future Olympic Glory

By James P. Sterba

PEKING, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Imagine someone walking up to Kurt Thomas and saying, "OK, Kurt, that's it for gymnastics. For the next five years we're going to see how good you are at growing rice."

That is what happened in China in 1966 — sports development and competition stopped. Universities were slammed shut. World-class athletes became just so many more peasants, while the Red Guard burned books, beat people and staged other such non-Olympic events.

It was the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and when it was over in the early 1970s most of the old champions could no longer do a decent handstand or shoot straight. Worse, the next generation thought that every ball but the one for table tennis was a tool of "Western cultural imperialism."

All this, and almost everything that is wrong with China, is now attributed to the Gang of Four, a radical group including Mao's wife that was against elitism — even when it was associated with talent or expertise or training. They were not purged until 1976, and that is why China is not expected to do well in the Winter Games that open next week at Lake Placid.

But by 1984, or 1988 at the latest, look out.

He Zhenliang is a modest man. As deputy secretary general of the Chinese Olympic Committee, he speaks of slow but steady sports development. No instant glory. No crash programs. And China, he said, has no intention of churning out athletes in a quest for Olympic gold, as do some nations he prefers to leave unspecified.

"China is an underdeveloped country and so is sports in China," he said. "We are going to follow all the regulations, we want to promote friendship and understanding, and we want to learn modern sports techniques from other nations."

Lake Placid will be mainland China's first Olympic competition since 1948. China sent a team in 1952, but did not participate. In 1956, the International Olympic Committee accepted a team from Taiwan under the Nationalist Chinese flag, and the mainland dropped out.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, China had world-class athletes. Its high jumpers, both men and women, were good. Its female swimmers twice broke world breaststroke records. Its male speed skaters occasionally broke world marks. And its men's and women's basketball teams could stay on the court with almost anyone.

Then came the Cultural Revolution and atrophy. He remembered what happened when China's membership in the International Basketball Federation was restored in 1974.

"Our team played Yugoslavia and all of a sudden we discovered how far behind we had slipped," he said. "There was a huge gap in playing levels. I think we lost by something like 40 points."

So now the slow building process has begun. Individual sports have their national federations, which coordinate competition and stage annual national meets in which teams from provinces and cities compete. Every four years, the various sports federations get together to stage an Olympic-style national games.

Where will China's 1984 Olympians come from? At the moment there are roughly 200 million elementary and high school students in China. Besides the sports programs at their regular schools, those with interest and promise attend 2,000 so-called "spare-time sports schools" several days a week during the school year and nearly full time during summer and winter vacations. There, the training is serious.

According to He, more than 100 colleges and universities have physical culture faculties and coaches, and 11 specialized colleges and sports institutes produce physical education teachers, coaches and athletes. The Chinese Army is another source of athletes. Its basketball teams train, play exhibitions and compete almost full-time.

But He said that only about half of China's top athletes come from schools and the military. The rest, he said, hold jobs in factories and offices and must train in their spare time. "That's one of our problems," he said. "Many of these athletes feel they do not have enough time for training."

Of course, he added, for national games and international competition, athletes train full time at training camps. The IOC allows up to three months in training camps prior to the Olympics.

The Chinese team now training in Lake Placid has two promising speed skaters, but its other athletes will be there to get experience in international competition.

If they participate in Moscow next summer, the Chinese would compete in 15 sports. Their strengths are gymnastics, volleyball, shooting, archery, weightlifting and women's diving.

"Our men's basketball team can compete with the world's top teams once again," said He. "Maybe we cannot beat them yet, but they will have to play carefully if they want to win."

To speed development, China plans to invite coaches from top sports nations to hold clinics for athletes and coaches here.

Does China have a Mark Spitz or a Nadia Comaneci to unveil at Lake Placid or Moscow?

He laughed. "Let me put it this way: If we compare China's athletes to wealth, I have to say that we have already put all of our money on the table. There is nothing left in our pockets."



Associated Press

Gordie Howe is surrounded by reporters after the NHL All-Star Game in Detroit.

Wales Conference Wins, 6-3, in NHL

Howe's Pass Marks All-Star Homecoming

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, Feb. 6 — Gordie Howe, who was a hometown hero in Detroit for a generation, set up his team's fourth goal in less than five minutes here last night as the Prince of Wales Conference defeated the Clarence Campbell Conference, 6-3, in the 32d National Hockey League All-Star Game.

Howe, 51, clearly touched by a pregame ovation that lasted two minutes and 35 seconds, extended his own All-Star records with his ninth assist and 19th point. It was his first NHL All-Star Game in nine years.

"I was nervous," he said afterward. "You can't say it was the ice [that caused even him to stumble once or twice]. I was nervous."

In the final period, Howe just missed a chance for a record 11th All-Star goal when a shot went inches wide. He tried to sneak his own rebound behind the net and around the other side but failed on that shot, too. He then grabbed the puck behind the net and made a pass for a goal by Quebec's Real Cloutier.

"I don't think Gordie Howe will ever set up Real Cloutier again," said Howe, now a Hartford Whaler but a hero for 25 seasons with the Detroit Red Wings. "I do not think on my record [this season] I was entitled to make the game and I'm very grateful for the opportunity to play in my hometown one more time."

Cloutier's goal completed a string of four scores in 4:26 — a record for the four quickest goals by one team in the game. The old mark of 7:25 was set in 1976 by the Wales Conference, which has yet to lose a game in five tries under the present All-Star Game format.

Ron Stackhouse of Pittsburgh started the scoring string when he tied the game, 3-3, on a breakway at 11:40 of the final period. One minute later, defenseman Craig Hartsburg of Minnesota put the Wales Conference ahead. Detroit's Reed Larson scored on a point shot at 13:12 and Cloutier's goal followed at 16:06.

Before a crowd of 21,002 — the largest NHL crowd ever — defenseman Larry Robinson of Montreal and Steve Payne of Minnesota had scored in the first five minutes of the game to put the Wales Conference ahead, 2-0.

Reggie Leach of Philadelphia brought the Campbell Conference within a goal at 7:17 when he banked in a goal-mouth pass by Colorado's Mike McEwen. Atlanta's Kent Nilsson tied the game at 2-2 with the only goal of the second period, and a goal by a rookie left wing, Brian Propp of Philadelphia, at 4:14 of the final period gave the Campbell Conference a 3-2 lead.

A Numbers Game on the PGA Tour

Golf's Eternal Truths Yield to Statistics

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (WP) — he American passion for statistics nd exact knowledge finally has ocked horns with that ancient Scotish mixture of torture and mystery alled golf.

Some might say that a pestilential astime and a perfidious science ave, at last, joined battle.

What branch of learning has elited more curses than the field of ies, damned lies and statistics? What game has produced more aths than golf? What wonderful reachery will be produced when he former is applied to the latter?

Now, thanks to the PGA tour, he Oldest Member, should he wish o know, can discover which pro golfer hits the ball the farthest. And which player hits the most fairways nd greens in regulation. And which takes the fewest putts and makes the most birdies.

It is with piquant expectation that golfers have awaited the results of this invocation of a dubious empiricism to illuminate an utterly unfathomable sport.

A Matter of Time

American sports have all lent hemselves, to one degree or anothr, to statistical analyses of almost tuarial dryness. Golfers, who ave spent years curling their lips at ention of the hang time on punts r the fielding averages of horstops, have gleefully anticipatd the crash when statistics came to rief on the rocky shores of their ame.

"Only one number matters — the umber of strokes," say the sages. You don't need a computer, just our fingers."

After the first month of the PGA eason, golf's new statistics have roduced plenty of grist for scoffing umor.

The longest driver is Mike Peck 74.5 yards) and the most accurate like Brannan (87.1 percent in the irway). The best putter has been aul Purtzer (26 per round) and the an with the second-highest perntage of holes under par has been like Sullivan (24.2).

There's a Reason

If these gentlemen seem little-own, it is because they are. More ntentedly, they are not the men who ve the most money or the chamonship trophies from the year's st four events.

Those better-known fellows, inding Tom Watson, Lanny Wadns, Craig Stadler and George rns, do not rank spectacularly gh in the newly unveiled figures.

Nevertheless, surprising as it may em, this is not the time to laugh at PGA's computer printouts.

As yet, the statistical samplings any one golfer are probably too all to draw any sensible conclunns. For instance, the fellow who hit the most greens in regulation in any tournament — Lou Graham (88.9 percent) in the five-round Bob Hope Classic — failed to make the cut for the last round.

However, four tournaments is plenty to begin to draw a composite statistical picture of the typical pro golfer. It is a surprising, and even instructive, portrait.

"I suspect that the general public has tended to think of pro golfers as players who drove the ball 300 yards, seldom missed a fairway or green, and who won or lost on the basis of how many of their birdie putts they happened to sink that particular week," said Labron Harris, the man who devised and implements the new system. "That's far from the statistical profile we're getting."

Means for Greens

Actually, the mean average among all pros for greens hit in regulation is a paltry 63 percent — or between 11 and 12 greens per round. The percentage of fairways hit is only slightly better, 65.2.

In other words, the pros spend far more time in trouble than is normally thought, and play a tee-to-green game much more familiar to the average hacker than those duffers would assume.

Even a composite profile of the four winners so far indicates that all have driven the ball between 247 and 262 yards (on average), have hit between 57 and 65 percent of the fairways and 69 to 77 percent of greens.

Once again, these figures indicate a shorter and more erratic brand of golf than is generally assumed, despite the fact that the pros haven't hit the monster courses yet.

A Key Cliche

On the other hand, once the pros approach the green, they plan a game with which few amateurs are familiar. "Our players may not be as near-perfect as some might think," said Harris, "but their knack for scoring is probably far better than most people would ever suspect."

As a group, the PGA pros are the players who best understand golf's most central and far-reaching cliche: "It's not how, it's how many."

The mean average of putts per round on the tour is 29.8. Ninety-eight pros average under 30 putts and 170 out of 217 are under 31. Swallow hard on that one, gang. Plenty of golfers never have a round of fewer than 30 putts in their life.

"That putting figure reflects the total quality of the pros' short game," said Harris. "It means that when they miss a green, they can get up and down in one putt from some terrible places. It's a measure of chipping, pitching and sand play as well as putting."

Watson has pointed out that "the players who have the putting stats aren't necessarily the best putters. The more greens you miss, the more makable one-putt opportunities you will probably have."

Nevertheless, the lesson in the new statistic is clear. The average golfer assumes that the difference between his ability and that of a pro becomes less as he comes closer to the "easy" touch shots around the green. And that is exactly backward.

"A pro knows that you can miss eight greens and still shoot 65," Harris said. "The amateur can't comprehend how he does it."

"The pros hit fewer greens that expected, but they make more birdies — between 20 and 25 percent for the leaders," he added. "That's extraordinarily high. It shows that they know how to go for the stick, get the ball close and then bear down and capitalize on the birdie putts that they do have."

For legions of golfers — who spend their lives crushing balls at the driving range and taking one more set of lessons to get a "new swing" — the wisdom of the links comes too late: golf and scoring are two different games.

The pro golf world's new toy shows that the statistical thread that runs through the tour is a mixture of savvy, poise in trouble and infinite attention to the short game.

Red Smith

An Algerian Boxer of the Cerdan Mold

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Marcel Cerdan grew up in Sidi-bel-Abbes, Algeria, where his father was a cobbler. The boy got into some mischief, a playmate tattled, and Cerdan *pere* worked over his heir's bottom assiduously. Next day Marcel walked into his father's shop and rolled a handful of small white pebbles onto the cobbler's bench.

"These," he said, "are the teeth of your informer."

Many years later, Marcel was fighting Harold Green, a competent middleweight out of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, in Madison Square Garden. Back in his corner after the first round, Cerdan addressed Lew Burston in French.

"That man over there. An amateur."

"Then take him out," Burston said.

"When?"

"Now."

"Now?"

"Yes, now."

A line in Cerdan's record reads: "March 28, 1947 — Harold Green, New York . . . KO 2."

Obviously, age had not withered the kid from Sidi-bel-Abbes, nor custom staled the effectiveness of his clenched fist. One of the best middleweights that ever lived, he won the world championship by slugging indestructable Tony Zale into retirement. He died in a plane crash Oct. 27, 1949.

The Stuff of Dreams

Now Marcel Cerdan is back. He lives in the dreams of Loucif Hamani of Igoufaf, Algeria, who is in New York getting ready to fight the uncrowned middleweight champion, Marvin Hagler, in Portland, Maine, on Feb. 16.

In Hamani's recurring dream, a handsome, dark-haired Cerdan tells him: "Courage. You will succeed. Keep the faith." Hamani will be 28 on May 15, which means that he was born two-and-a-half years after Cerdan's death, yet he always thinks about Cerdan before a fight and from time to time the dream comes back. Its beginning goes back to Hamani's boyhood, when he started visiting a gym in Igoufaf. The town is close to Sidi-bel-Abbes and the gym proprietor, a close friend of Cerdan's, had several likenesses of the champion on the walls.

Asked whether he regarded himself as the reincarnation of Cerdan, the fighter replied earnestly: "I am nowhere near the fighter he was, but I feel he is a part of my bones."

This was in the Solar Gym on Manhattan's West 28th Street, in a loft building in an area of flower markets. Hamani has curly dark hair and a pleasant face that has stopped some punches, a heavyweight's reach and a heavyweight's 17-inch neck. He lives in Paris now with his wife and three children. He spoke in French with Gerard Teiffonnieres, the son of his manager, translating. The manager, Julien Teiffonnieres, has a business card identifying him as a *professeur de boxe*.

According to "La Bibbia del Pugilato," published in Italy, Hamani won 130 bouts and lost 5 as a *dilettante* (amateur), but he says he won more than that. His professional record is 20-1, with a 1976 decision over Emile Griffith, who had just about had it by then.

Hamani owns a restaurant and bar in Paris, likes to hunt wild boar and enjoys American westerns, especially those starring John Wayne.

Wall-to-Wall Boxers

The Solar Gym is a fifth-floor walk-up, a spotless room probably 100 feet long and 20 feet wide. At 5 p.m. it was wall-to-wall boxers of many complexions, sparring in the single ring, working on four big bags and two speed bags, shadowboxing, doing push-ups, while about 20 kids ran around and around them under Jaran Manzanet's stern eye. Manzanet, who runs the place, does not trust amateurs to do their roadwork so he makes them run for half an hour on arrival.

Manzanet is from Puerto Rico. Above the ring are U.S. and Puerto Rican flags. There are many plaques on the walls, most bearing Spanish inscriptions, and a Chinese karate certificate testifying that Manzanet is "a student of the ancient and deadly Oriental art of empty-hand combat" who must "exhibit at all times character, sincerity, etiquette and self-control."

He said there were about 175 boxers using the gym as their training base now. Most are amateurs but some of the top professionals have worked there. The traffic on the floor is such that a shadowboxer sometimes finds the shadow punching back.

Hamani worked three brisk rounds with Alex Ramos, a Golden Gloves star who is regarded as a sure thing for the U.S. Olympic team, if such there be. Then he did three with a big guy named Bernie McLean, a left-hander. Impressions gained in the gym can be misleading, but the Algerian looked like a professional who knew his business. It will take more than that, though, to beat Marvelous Marv Hagler, the angriest of southpaws.

Marvelous Marv can do anything in the ring except win the world championship. He found that out last Nov. 30 when he gave the recognized champion, Vito Antuofermo, a whipping and the Las Vegas judges gave Antuofermo a draw. This made Marvin angrier than ever. It will take an exceptional middleweight to beat him. Say a middleweight like Marcel Cerdan.

Frenchman Partially Blinded on K2 Wins Valor Award for Gliding Feat

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Jean-Marc Boivin, who hang-glided from the world's second highest mountain, K2, after being partially blinded during the four-month ascent, has won the International Award for Valor in Sport.

Boivin, 29, of Chamonix, France, could only distinguish vague outlines of the previously unconquered face of the 28,250-foot mountain when he leaped from an altitude of 25,000 feet for his 13-minute flight.

Boivin's eyes were injured in the severe weather that hampered the ascent but doctors hope that the damage, which left him with half-sight in one eye and one-third sight in the other, will not be permanent.

The award, made yesterday, was originated six years ago by Warwick Charlton of Britain.

Darryl Stingley, a former wide receiver with the New England Patriots of the National Football League who was paralyzed from the neck down in an exhibition game in 1978, was given a special award.

David Purley, a British auto driver who was involved in a near-fatal crash in 1977 but who has fought his way back into British Formula 1 racing, also received a special award.

College Basketball

Tuesday's Results

East
Boston Coll. 68, Brown 49
Harvard 77, Dartmouth 75 (3OT)
Princeton 65, Rutgers 63
St. John's 89, Baltimore 73

South
Madison 61, Wm. & Mary 58
N.C.-Charlotte 73, Ala.-Birm. 68

Midwest
Marquette 81, Creighton 71
Nebraska 61, Kansas 56

Southwest
Centenary 81, North Texas St. 75

West
Air Force 72, Colo. Mines 65
Nev.-Las Vegas 98, San Diego St. 86

Forest Wins Cup In Draw in Spain

BARCELONA, Feb. 6 (UPI) — Nottingham Forest won the European Super Cup yesterday by holding Barcelona to a 1-1 draw in the second leg of the contest between the two 1979 cup winners.

In the first leg last Wednesday, the English team defeated Barcelona, 1-0. It took the cup yesterday on aggregate. Forest qualified by winning last season's Cup of Champions and Barcelona by taking the Cup Winners Cup.

Barcelona's new Brazilian forward, Roberto (Dynamite) de Oliveira, scored the first goal yesterday in the 27th minute on a penalty kick awarded when teammate Alan Simonsen was pushed by Larry Lloyd. Forest evened the score in the 43d minute on a goal by Kenny Burns after a corner kick.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	40	13	.755	—
Philadelphia	39	14	.736	1
New York	27	29	.482	14½
Washington	22	29	.442	16½
New Jersey	23	32	.418	18

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	32	23	.582	—
San Antonio	29	26	.527	3
Indiana	26	29	.473	6
Houston	25	28	.472	6
Cleveland	23	33	.411	9½
Detroit	14	40	.259	17½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	35	24	.593	—
Milwaukee	29	27	.518	4½
Denver	19	37	.339	14½
Utah	19	37	.339	14½
Chicago	18	36	.333	14½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	39	16	.709	—
Los Angeles	39	17	.696	½
Phoenix	26	19	.648	3½
San Diego	28	29	.491	12
Portland	27	29	.482	12½
Golden State	16	38	.296	22½

Tuesday's Results

Los Angeles 116, New York 105 (Abdul-Jabbar 22, Wilkes 20; R. Williams 32, Monroe 17).

Utah 116, Chicago 106 (Dantley 47, Dawkins 17; Sobers 24, Greenwood 21).

Seattle 123, Cleveland 121 (D. Johnson 34, Williams 23; Robisch 28, A. Carr 20).

Philadelphia 109, Indiana 108 (Erving 31, Dawkins 15; M. Johnson 22, Bostom 15).

Portland 105, Kansas City 99 (Owens 24, Gross 16; Birdsong 20, Ford 19).

New Jersey 123, San Antonio 115 (Newlin 30, Robinson 19, Johnson 19; Stuumare 21, Evans 19).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MINNESOTA TWINS—Signed Rob Wilfong, ...der, and Terry Sheehan and Bob Veselic, ...ers, to one-year contracts.

National League

MONTREAL EXPOS—Signed Bill Almon, in...er; John Tamargo, catcher, and Dyar Miller, pitcher, to one-year contracts.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PHOENIX SUNS—Signed John MacLeod, ...coach, and Jerry Colangelo, general manager, to five-year contracts.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Signed Eric Torkelson, running back, to a two-year contract.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Murray Warmath, ...tive line coach, resigned.

COLLEGE

NEW HAVEN—Bill Farrow, head basketball ...ch, resigned.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Women in Foxholes? Sure, Pvt. Schlafly

WASHINGTON — There is a lot of talk these days about reinstituting the draft. The kicker this time is that women may have to register, and it's a political nightmare for anyone running for public office.

When I discuss the subject with parents and young ladies the response is quite interesting.

Most of them say things like, "I don't want my daughter in a foxhole," or "I couldn't stand the thought of being up to my hips in mud with a bunch of smelly men."

Buchwald

Very few reply, "I don't want my child flying an F-16 fighter plane," or "I'll be damned if my girl is going to stand watch on the bridge of an aircraft carrier," or "I'm not ready to work in a mess hall and cook meals for a bunch of jughead Marines."

* * *

For some reason, everyone seems to associate the draft with foxholes, dirt, grime and foot-slogging. Also, while no one will say it out loud, most people equate military life with promiscuous sex. For all our toughness, we still put our American princesses on a pedestal, and the thought of them living in tents with men is more than most of us can stand.

Which brings us to the subject of equal rights. If women want them, they should be required to do the same military service as men.

As to taking on combat roles, generals and admirals are against it. One general was recently quoted as saying that the American GI is still chivalrous and would spend all his time protecting a female buddy instead of getting on with the war.

Phyllis Schlafly, the mother of the anti-ERA movement, has been protesting for years that if women had equal rights they would wind up in the trenches. Recently she's been appearing on television crowing that her prediction is now going to come true.

* * *

But what does one do when the Russian bear starts rattling its saber (according to CIA reports, the Soviets have now trained bears to rattle sabers). The answer is that the American woman must let the Kremlin know that it will not only have to face the American doughboy in a confrontation, but also the American doughgirl.

I rarely agree with Ms. Schlafly on anything, but I have never doubted her patriotism. And I believe when the chips are down she'll go into the trenches with everybody else.

My favorite fantasy these days is to picture Pvt. Schlafly in a foxhole, her face covered with charcoal, helmet sitting back on her head and eating a can of cold field rations.

In the same foxhole are an Italian GI from Ohio, a black corporal from Birmingham, a Jewish Pfc. from Brooklyn, and a sensitive former coed from Vassar who reads T.S. Eliot's poetry when she isn't fighting.

A sergeant with hashmarks on her sleeve comes up to the foxhole and says, "Okay, Schlafly, move your tail out on patrol. The CO wants us to take another hill."

Schlafly pulls down her helmet, picks up her rifle, checks her hand grenades and then says to the sergeant, "You can tell Maj. Gloria Steinem what she can do with her patrol."

Rockettes to Give Show in London

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI) — The Radio City Music Hall's Rockettes will make their first appearance outside the United States in 43 years tomorrow when they appear at the Royal Albert Hall.

Twenty-six Rockettes are scheduled to perform with Carol Channing and several other celebrities in a show called "I Love New York." The show is part of a publicity campaign to promote tourism and the image of New York City.

The last time the high-kicking dance group appeared outside the United States was at the 1937 Paris Exposition.

Cornwell's People

Tinker, Tailor, Writer, Spy

By Geraldine Pluennecke

LONDON (IHT) — Spy fact has overtaken spy fiction in London this winter after years of hints and innuendoes. Still what happened at the BBC must be put down to an extraordinary run of coincidence.

In October, midway through the BBC's broadcast of its seven-episode television serial of John Le Carre's "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy," Sir Maurice Oldfield, GCMG, CBE — Britain's former chief of intelligence — was appointed security coordinator in Northern Ireland. Oldfield, a quiet, stocky, bespectacled man, is thought by some to be the prototype of Le Carre's George Smiley. And there was Alec Guinness portraying Smiley, peering mildly out of thick glasses, creating the illusion of a pudginess he does not have.

In November came revelations about Anthony Blunt, whose photographs bear an uncanny resemblance to Ian Richardson, who as "Bill Haydon" played the "mole" serving Russia by burrowing into Britain's secret service. A few even found a resemblance between the TV show's Karla, the Russian spymaster, and later pictures of his real life counterpart.

"That was all a complete accident. And Smiley is *not* Oldfield," says the show's producer, Jonathan Powell. "But it was very weird indeed. First there was Oldfield, then Boyle's book ["Climate of Treason," by Andrew Boyle], then Blunt — everything happening in the months when we broadcast 'Tinker, Tailor.' " George Greenfield, Le Carre's agent, adds that " 'Tinker Tailor' was cast in the summer of '78. Le Carre didn't call the shots on casting."

Stephen Cornwell



David Cornwell a.k.a. John Le Carre: "All . . . relationships are necessarily insecure."

For three decades in Britain, fiction has fed an appetite for the truth about betrayals of its secret service in the '40s and '50s, and hints of the truth in Whitehall and Fleet Street have swelled interest in fiction. Today the spy genre reigns in popularity over English fiction.

Master spywriter is 48-year-old David Cornwell, former Foreign Office hand, whose nine books — eight involving George Smiley — have sold an estimated 20 million to 25 million copies worldwide under the pen name John Le Carre. They detail the dingy reality of spying, of shabby safe houses, of treachery, of deceit and most of all of loneliness, in contrast to the exploits of superstuds of much of spy fiction. The seven-hour BBC special — run three times — made Smiley a household name.

This week the latest Le Carre book, "Smiley's People" — third in a trilogy with "Tinker, Tailor" and "Honourable Schoolboy" — was officially published in Britain. It has already topped U.S. best-seller charts. (With initial combined press runs of 750,000 some London booksellers jumped the publisher's release date, just as U.S. bookshops had jumped the January release date there.)

Retreating

In the United States the Public Broadcasting System purchased "Tinker, Tailor" for spring broadcast, possibly in March. And Cornwell and BBC were negotiating for the serialization of "Smiley's People," another six or seven-hour series, also to star Alec Guinness.

As the European and English press pursued Le Carre, and possibly the coincidences, he retreated. Several years ago Cornwell, who deprecates the cult of personality, mused, "I clam up if people treat me like a celebrity."

As the fanfare heated up, Cornwell indeed clammed up — except for a long interview given to The Observer, the London Sunday newspaper that has printed his views at length in the past.

Hovering in the background was the question of his Foreign Office connection. Cornwell has said he worked in a "down-at-the heels interrogation unit" coaxing people across the Czechoslovak border and debriefing them. Under Foreign Office regulations, Cornwell took his pen name 18 years ago, and still can't talk. But was he really, as he has said, merely "feeling the wind" from clandestine passings?

Cornwell has added a string of jargon to the spy lexicon — some actually adopted by the CIA. There are "babysitters" for bodyguards; "scalp-hunters" for strong-arm men; and "The Circus," Smiley's venue in the British secret service. "Mole" is apparently a real KGB term.

" 'Tinker, Tailor' was much more than a spy story, it was a cerebral mystery," says BBC producer Powell. "Cornwell uses the spy genre as a boxing ring to take on much larger concerns. The Circus is a marvelous observation and essay on the British upper-class system. The innuendos, the nuances of class are there. Therefore it is a specifically British piece of work — about treachery, about deceit, about a decaying nation — all his books are set in autumn and winter."

Another Metaphor

Cornwell has pointed out another metaphor: that his books begin and end in the middle of the night — it all never began and is never finished. All are studies in loyalties and betrayal.

Some critics say Cornwell is strongest at creating atmosphere. His fictional moods mirror his past. He was born in Poole in southern England in 1931. His mother faded from his life between the ages of 5 and 21, a disappearance never explained to him in childhood. His father also came and went, and as a boy Cornwell fantasized that perhaps his father was a great spy. He attended Sherborne, founded in the 16th century, like Carne School in his second book, "A Murder of Quality." Like Carne, Sherborne is an Establishment public school, that uniquely British training ground for upper-class attitudes. They were lonely years for Cornwell, like Smiley, whom he has called "the loneliest man in fiction." Cornwell bolted Sherborne to study German literature, Smiley's avocation, at Bern, then read it at Oxford. Later he taught modern language at Eton, the citadel of the upper classes. He fled it for another upper-class institution, the foreign service.

In 1970, Cornwell's first marriage, by which he has three sons, broke up. He remarried and now spends his time between homes in Cornwall, near London's Hampstead Heath and in Switzerland with his second wife and seven-year-old son. It is said, he is a happier man.

It was while he was posted in Bonn that he wrote his first three books, by hand in little notebooks at dawn, on trains, over lunch. In his first two spy books a donnish Smiley, almost Holmesian, pottered carefully through limited settings. In the subsequent thrillers, a still donnish Smiley deduces his way through convoluted intrigues, a committed doubter, which Cornwell says makes him an extremely contemporary figure. As his characters have developed book by book, he has broadened his aim. "The Honourable Schoolboy" takes a fix on 20th-century history and attitudes through Southeast Asia and the collapse of Cambodia.

In the labyrinths of Le Carre tales, nothing is ever quite what it seems. Cornwell has observed that "political doubt is a metaphor because all . . . relationships are necessarily insecure." He says that "we all live partly in a clandestine situation."

PEOPLE: *Walter Cronkite Wants To Change 'the Way It Is'*

Walter Cronkite, who for years has been telling Americans "that's the way it is" as anchorman of the CBS Evening News, says he wants to move to other assignments for the network. Cronkite, in an interview with The Washington Post, said he planned to leave the program no later than November, 1981, when his contract expires. "I have no intention of leaving the air," he said. "It's just my intention to slow down a little and not be frozen to the daily grind." Cronkite, 63, said he wants to take on other assignments for CBS. "It's just not in my plans to continue with the Evening News," he explained. "I'd like to do some deeper things." Speculation over who would replace Cronkite centers on two other CBS newsmen — **Dan Rather** and **Roger Mudd**.



Ronald Reagan celebrates his 69th birthday during a barnstorming tour of New Hampshire to woo voters in the presidential primary Feb. 2[illegible]

* * *

Britain's youngest heart transplant patient, 29-year-old **Andrew Barlow**, literally raced out of the hospital. Barlow, who received the heart of a 17-year-old youth last November, left Papworth Hospital near Cambridge in a sports car. Before leaving, Barlow, a film processor from Leeds, said: "I'm very much looking forward to getting back on the golf course. I hope to improve my score, which was in the 90s."

* * *

Mrs. Soraya Khashoggi interrupted her tale of her love affair with **Winston Churchill**, the grandson of Britain's wartime leader, to discuss **Sen. Edward Kennedy**. She said she snubbed him. Mrs. Khashoggi, the former wife of a Saudi Arabian billionaire, said in her copyright serial story in the London Daily Star that after meeting Kennedy on one of her trips to the United States an emissary of Kennedy knocked at the door of her London flat. "He said there was an invitation from Mr. Kennedy to join him in Boston for the weekend," she wrote. "I assumed he meant for Mr. Khashoggi and myself. I told him my husband was away. Then he said the invitation was only for me. I was outraged. The man was just pimping. If Kennedy had arrived himself with a bunch of red roses I might have accepted." Mrs. Khashoggi did not disclose when she met Kennedy, but she said it was before her 1974 divorce from **Adnan Khashoggi**. She also dropped the name of **Frank Sinatra**, whom she said she met on a blind date on Sinatra's yacht in Cannes. "I knew instinctively that I would finish the night with him," she wrote. But she said Khashoggi arrived home unexpectedly and she broke off the date . . . Meanwhile the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco refused to order the FBI to release documents to **Judith Campbell Exner**, a s[elf-]proclaimed mistress of the late Pr[es]ident **John F. Kennedy**. Mrs. Exner, 47, had sued the FBI under [the] Freedom of Information Act [and] Privacy Act to obtain access to information about her in the ag[en]cy's files. She said the file mi[ght] contain incorrect information [that] could put her life in jeopardy. [The] government said at the time [that] she wanted the file mainly as m[ate]rial for a planned book about [her] reputed affair with Kennedy.

* * *

Muhammad Abdallah [illegible] stepped into the ring and [took] **Muhammad Ali** to the canva[s] twice. It was all part of the [former] time heavyweight champ's fa[vorite] clown act, but the crowd in Na[irobi] loved it. Ali — touring Africa [drum]ing support for President Ca[rter's] proposed Olympic boycott — [obvi]ously was relieved to swap hi[s un]easy diplomatic role for on[e he] knows better. He boxed [two] rounds with the young Kenyan [allow]ing two tottering knockdowns [and] bellowing at the crowd, b[efore] unleashing a flurry of combin[ation] punches that left Kent stunned.

— SAMUEL JUS[illegible]

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